

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ALIA RECEIVES MORE MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

AU191255 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 19 Apr 85

["State and Political Personalities of the World Continue To Express Their Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, continues to receive messages from heads of states and various political and social personalities who express their sincere condolences and sentiments of sympathy on occasion of the passing away of the leader of the party and Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The message sent by the general director of UN Organisation on education, science and culture, Amadu Mahtar M'bow, said: I learned with regret of the death of Mr. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, great hero of the Liberation of Albania. On behalf of the UN Organisation of education, science and culture and in my personal name please accept my sincere condolences and transmit the expression of my high consideration to the government, Albanian people and his family. With high consideration.

The message sent by the president of the Republic of Burundi, Jean Baptiste Bagaza said: With great distress I learned of the sudden death of his excellency, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania.

The progressive peoples of the world feel today this loss of the great Albanian patriot and of the defender of the working masses, as the brilliant leader was.

On this occasion on behalf of the people of Burundi and their government we express our sincere condolences to you and the Albanian people. With high consideration.

The message sent by the general governor of Australia, William Stephen said: On behalf of the people of Australia and in my name I express to you and the Albanian people my condolences on the death of Enver Hoxha.

Ecuadoran Message

AU191245 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 19 Apr 85

["The Present, Free and Sovereign, Prosperous and Independent Albania Is Fruit of the Work of the PLA With Enver Hoxha at the Head" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 19 (ATA) -- Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has received the following message from a group of members of the Ecuadorian parliament:

"Deeply moved by the death of the leader of the proletariat and the Albanian people, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, we convey to your people and you our condolences. Enver Hoxha was in the lead of the Albanian people, in the lead of the struggle against fascism and Nazism who managed to smash and drive them out of the Albanian territory in November 1944. He led his people in the struggle for the liberation from the occupier and brought him out of backwardness, exploitation and foreign domination.

The present, free and sovereign, prosperous and independent Albania is the fruit of the work and the clear political orientation of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. For this, in the name of the progressive, democratic and patriotic people of Ecuador, in these moments we share the grief of the Albanian people and government.

With respect: [all names as received] Ing. Horge Moreno Ordonez, Dr. Lenin Rosero Kisnereos, Dr. Carlos Feraud Blunn, Dr. Edelberti Bonilla, Sociolog. Carlos Carrillo Muela, Dr. Vilfrido Lukero, Fernando Larrea, Dr. Antonio Ordriguez, attorney Zhakinto Pozo G. Dr. H. Serrano G., Dr. Hoze Espinel, Dr. Fausto Perez, Dr. Victor Hugo Cordova, Teofilv Moskozo, Dr. Gabriel Ruiz A., Dr. Guillermo Zapatier, Dr. Bolivar Castillo, Dr. Leonidas Plaza Verduga, Dr. Luis Servantes, Dr. L. Garsia, economist Floripa Majis, Dr. Rubensevallos, Dr. Andres Gallejo, Dr. Nelson Ortiz.

More Condolence Messages

AU201503 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 20 Apr 85

["Sister Marxist-Leninist Parties Send Condolences on the Death of Comrade Enver Hoxha" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 20 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA have received messages from the sister Marxist-Leninist parties which express the sincere condolences and the sentiments of sympathy on the death of the leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

- Comrade Enver Hoxha Is One of the Greatest Leaders of World Proletariat -

The message sent by Claus Riis, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist) said among others:

With deep sorrow we learned of the death of the greatest son of Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha, very respected leader of the party and Albanian people.

The entire international proletariat and peoples, that fight for revolution and socialism, lost the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our times, a glorious figure, whose life and very great revolutionary work rank him among the greatest leaders of the working class.

Comrade Enver Hoxha devoted his whole life, his colossal revolutionary energies and forces to the great cause of the triumph of socialism. He mastered the heritage of the great teachers of proletariat, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and applied, defended and enriched Marxism-Leninism in a creative way.

We, Marxist-Leninists, working class and the militant people of Denmark mourn with a great despair over this great loss and express to you, to the party and Albanian heroic people our sentiments of sincere sorrow.

In the period when modern revisionism, inseparable part of the strategy of imperialism and counterrevolution, was on the attack, Comrade Enver Hoxha fought with unprecedented courage, energies and devotion against all its variants, standing always loyal to Marxism-Leninism setting a brilliant example and illuminating the way to all the genuine communists and revolutionaries of the world. To Comrade Enver Hoxha belongs the great merit of opening up the way to the new communist Marxist-Leninist movement and parties, as ours is, which has raised the triumphant banner of Marxism Leninism and is engaged in the struggle against revisionist betrayal to the end.

The working class, the peoples and the international communist movement lost one of their brilliant leaders, who through his example realised the ideals of socialism whilst through his unwavering theoretical and practical work he continues to show us the road of revolution and socialism as well, that of the elimination of exploitation and oppression of man by man.

The name and deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha will remain a source of great inspiration for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Glory to the memory and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

With Radiation of His Personality He Sealed His Epoch

The message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden said among others:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Sweden expresses to you its deep grief and sorrow for the loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This is a great loss which was deeply felt by every member of our party, and in these moments of grief, we want to express to you everything that links us with your party and which was made unbreakable by the deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha. With the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha the communist and worker's movement lost one of the greatest Marxist-Leninists of the history. He was a great communist who sealed his epoch through his creative ideological force, through the unyielding proletarian consciousness, through his rare qualities of a leader, through his deep links with his people, through his lofty principled internationalism, through the depth and radiation of his personality. His memory, teachings and example will live forever in the hearts and consciousness of the people.

Comrade Enver Hoxha enriched and developed Marxism Leninism as a revolutionary theory and his deed is a valuable asset on which we rely.

The principled proletarian internationalism, which Comrade Enver Hoxha as a communist and Marxist-Leninist affirmed and applied constantly, was a valuable asset for our party, too, that we will never forget. At the same time he inculcated in us a lofty viewpoint on internationalism and our greatest aspiration is to adhere loyally to it by marching with the same step of a communist and Marxist-Leninist. The grief felt by our party is deep but our grief just as that of all the Marxist-Leninists will be turned into revolutionary strength. Our party will always educate our members with the love for Enver Hoxha, and he will always live in our mind, heart and consciousness just as in yours. His deed of a revolutionary is immortal.

You know comrades that for your party, the links and confidence which unite us are consolidated even more in sorrows and difficulties. We are saying this to you now wholeheartedly.

Immortal glory to Comrade Enver Hoxha.

-- Unbent Fighter Against Opportunism and Revisionism of Every Hue --

The message sent by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Mexico (Marxist-Leninist) said among others:

The grave loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania, leader of Albanian people and great Marxist-Leninist revolutionary of our epoch caused a deep grief and sorrow in the party and among the ranks of progressive and revolutionary workers of our country.

The loss of Comrade Enver Hoxha is a grave and painful loss for the Albanian people, for world proletariat and for the international communist movement.

The death of Comrade Enver Hoxha cannot remain only within the borders of Socialist Albania. For the world proletariat, for the peace-loving and freedom loving peoples of the world, who aspire to independence and socialism, for all the honest people in the world, the death of Comrade Enver Hoxha marks the loss of one of the greatest fighters for the cause of world revolution, for socialism, for communism, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism and for the unity of the international Marxist-Leninist movement. No one can deny the great contribution that Comrade Enver Hoxha has rendered to Marxism-Leninism, to the cause of world proletariat by theoretically exposing and fighting in practice every brand of opportunism and revisionism, from the Titoites, Khrushchevites, Maoists to the other currents of modern revisionism.

The best homage we can pay to Comrade Enver Hoxha is by pledging to be resolute and unyielding in the revolutionary struggle in Mexico, in the internationalist militancy, in the cause of Marxism-Leninism and world revolution.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has died. He will be no longer among us, but his life and deed will be eternally in the mind and heart of all the revolutionaries of the world, as a great Marxist-Leninist.

Honour and glory to Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Khamene'i Sends Condolences

AU201443 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Tirana, April 20 (ATA) -- The message the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, sent to Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, says among the other things:

I extend condolences on the death of his excellency, Enver Hoxha, the leader of Albania. We will never forget his consistent efforts to cope with the imperialist powers. I wish the people of Albania prosper. I convey my wishes for further successes.

PRC Message

AU221604 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] In the telegram received by Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Adil Carcani from Chinese President Li Xiannian and State Council Chairman Zhao Ziyang, it states: With great sorrow we learned of the untimely death of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first Secretary of the AWP. His death is a great loss for the Albanian people. With deep sorrow we express our condolences to the Albanian Government and the Albanian people. Would you please convey our sincerest condolences to his family?

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON WARSAW PACT RENEWAL

AU221437 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Powerful Factor of Peace"]

[Text] As has been officially announced, a meeting of highranking party and state leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-countries will be held at the end of this month in Warsaw. The exceptional international significance of this forthcoming event is beyond doubt. This will take place on the very eve of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, which determined the long period of peaceful development on the European Continent. At the same time, we are nearing the date of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact, in connection with which several leaders of member-states have expressed the opinion that its term should be prolonged.

The date of birth of the Warsaw Pact is 14 May 1955 and its term of validity began on 4 June 1955, after all ratification documents had been submitted. This historical act in the international law sector marked the establishment of a multilateral alliance, which was basically new regarding its goals and tasks -- a new kind of alliance regarding relations between different states. The first characteristic of this alliance is that it is based on solid socialist internationalism, on the fraternal, ideological unity and mutual cooperation among the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the PPR, the SR of Romania, the CSSR, and the USSR.

The document signed by the highest ranking leaders of the fraternal, socialist countries in Warsaw, nearly 30 years ago, is officially entitled Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The reasons and motivations for its signing are explained in the preamble. It is pointed out that the Warsaw Pact has a purely defensive character and that its main function is to represent a means of protection [zaslon] against the militarist aspirations and aggressive essence of contemporary imperialism, which was specifically expressed in the establishment of the North Atlantic military bloc, established only a few years after the end of World War II. The Warsaw Treaty covers a total of 11 articles and its entire text is included in four printed pages; however, every line of this document is of exceptional importance and not even one word of the text has lost its topical character, even 3 decades after its signing. Thus, for example the text of Article 1, reads as follows: "The signatory countries commit themselves, in conformity with the UN Charter, to refrain in their international relations from the threat of use of force, and to settle their international conflicts by peaceful means, so as not to jeopardize international peace and security."

If we analyze these facts, it becomes immediately obvious that shortly before celebrating its 30th jubilee, the fraternal alliance of Warsaw Pact countries can proudly and with a clear conscience face the rest of the world, because it has never violated its solemnly assumed commitments to be a protector of peace and a pioneer in the cause of building a just, collective system of international security. There is even more: Throughout all these 3 decades it was precisely the Warsaw Pact member-countries who were the active and consistent supporters and initiators of all progressive changes in international relations. They submitted numerous peaceful draft projects and proposals for discussion, and the success of the Helsinki CSCE, held nearly 10 years ago, which gave an impetus to the process of detente as an irrevocable, characteristic feature of our epoch, is to their credit.

Whenever we speak of the historical balance we can and must, above all and in the first place, point out the greatest and the most essential benefit that Europe and the entire world owe the sincere, peace-loving spirit of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

This benefit is the fact that our continent, the universally recognized cradle, the nucleus and pride of contemporary civilization, for as long as almost 4 decades -- since the very great victory over Hitler's fascism -- has been living under peaceful skies. This fact is based upon and guaranteed by the joint efforts of the fraternal countries, where real socialism exists.

The meeting of highranking party and state leaders from the Warsaw Pact member-countries will take place at a moment when the possibilities of stopping the danger of a further escalation of the arms race, caused by the Washington administration and NATO, have increased. The hopes are now linked to the Soviet-American negotiations held in Geneva on space and nuclear armaments. The beginning of this dialogue showed the realistic character of the consistent, constructive, and principled stand of the USSR on all important problems of disarmament, of international security, and of consolidating peace as a key to a transition from useless controversial discussions to negotiations and mutually acceptable agreements. However, before Geneva, as in Geneva, the USSR defended and will continue to defend in the future, not only its own interests, but the interests of its allies and of all countries belonging to the socialist community, of all peace-loving peoples throughout the world, because this essential character of the Leninist foreign policy is embodied in the spirit and letter of the Warsaw Pact. The basic principles of the Leninist policy and the powerful strength of its impact are characteristic of all individual actions of the fraternal, socialist countries on the international scene and of all their collective actions on this scene.

Our community and our public are awaiting with tremendous interest and ardent approval the forthcoming meeting in Warsaw, guided by the conviction that each similar forum has contributed to the even greater prestige of the political and military Warsaw Pact in the world, to the further revelation of its irrevocable role as an unshakable means of protection against militarism and aggression, as a powerful factor in consolidating peace and international security.

FINLAND'S PRESIDENT KOIVISTO BEGINS VISIT 22 APR

AU221832 Sofia BTA in English 1708 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Sofia, April 22 (BTA) -- Finland's President Mauno Koivisto arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

At the Sofia airport Mr. Mauno Koivisto was welcomed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and other officials. The distinguished guest was paid a full display of honors as a state head.

According to the programme Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mauno Koivisto will start official talks tomorrow morning during which along with the issues of bilateral cooperation they will probably discuss topical issues of the international situation. The Finnish guest is also expected to visit the towns of Pleven and Pravets.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 22 April, also reporting the arrival today of Finland's Koivisto, and adds the following sentence on the officials' report at the airport: "Comrade Todor Zhivkov introduced the officials at the airport to Finland's President Mauni Koivisto: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov and Stanish Bonev; deputy chairman of the State Council, and members of the government."]

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND LENIN DAY RALLY IN PRAGUE

LD221932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The participants in a gala rally held today in the Prague National Theater recalled the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin -- one of the greatest personalities in the history of mankind, a thinker and a revolutionary. The rally was attended by: Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Republic president; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; Central Committee secretaries, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, members, Dzenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova.

Fojtik Speech

LD222126 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Address by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at a festive rally at the Prague National Theater marking the 115th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades: One hundred and fifteen years have elapsed since the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, revolutionary and genius, creator of the CPSU, founder of the first socialist state, and leader of the international communist movement. We are celebrating this important day shortly before the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe, the victory of the antifascist coalition over Hitlerite Germany. It was the Red Army, the army created by Lenin to defend socialism and peace, that dealt the fatal blow to fascist bestiality and brought freedom and peace to the enslaved nations. Its legendary march from Moscow and Stalingrad culminated at the capital city of our Republic; it saved from destruction not only Prague, which had risen up to resist the occupiers, but also the whole of our people who had been condemned by the imperialism of the German Reich to extermination.

Liberation opened the way for our nations' new and happy future. Under the leadership of the CPCZ, inspired by the revolutionary and profoundly humanitarian ideals of Leninism, our nations strode out along the path to socialism. In this way our people met an exceptionally happy fate. They are taking an active part in the fundamental changes in the world, in the revolutionary renaissance of mankind which was initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the most significant feat of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

For a thousand years our nations waged a desperate struggle for existence. With Great October, the light of freedom shone out of these murky depths. The shock created by the revolution of the Russian proletariat accelerated the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and exerted a crucial influence on the emergence of our Republic. The Czechoslovak people, alas, were not to control their own destiny. This was most clearly shown by the tragic days of Munich. The quasipatriotic [vlastencici] bourgeoisie, which held the reins of government in their hands and put their own bank accounts before the independence of the state, along with the so-called Western Allies, in the belief that the Republic somehow belonged to the bourgeoisie, that it had been somehow given to them as a present, cast the state's independence before the mercy of Hitler.

They did not even see the necessity to invite us, the people, to make a judgment on our own fate. Even then it was clear that all their words about the need to sacrifice Czechoslovakia in order to preserve peace were sheer hypocrisy. Anyone could see -- and Hitler made no secret of his aggressive plans -- that by eliminating Czechoslovakia, fascist Germany would gain an important springboard for war, for its notorious Drang nach Osten.

Today there are in the West a large number of people engaged in one task alone, and evidently a profitable one at that -- the task of falsifying history. They concentrate above all on masking or directly denying the liberation mission of the Soviet Union. They even try to portray this mission as a force which allegedly jeopardizes the freedom of nations, which threatens democracy and peace. Let us not forget, however, that in the West this is not recognized as a sham. The results of this peculiar research serve as persuasion material for the most senior politicians, spokesmen for the military-industrial complexes and multinational monopolies, those who would like to reestablish imperialist domination in the world. Their plans to create a free Europe, which they ostentatiously announce in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over the Hitlerites, only add to fears about a new war. They bring to mind, albeit in a slightly different way and hidden by quasidemocratic terminology, the ominous ideas about a new order which were voiced in the past by the ideologists of nazism. In the so-called free Europe which they want to establish -- and this is being said less than 10 years after the Helsinki conference -- there is no place for socialism, for the achievements which the working people in the socialist countries fought to achieve in the postwar years. No, instead the revanchists are coming more and more to the fore, and, under the patronage of official circles in Bonn, are increasingly stepping up their activities.

Fortunately, the memory of our nations, and not only of our nations, is good. Those events which comprise the fundamental historic experiences of any nation and that create its solid core are the result of widely recognized conclusions which are not built up in a matter of days, but which are won at the cost of many ordeals; they are accumulated after an analysis of critical situations, an analysis that is mercilessly made by life itself.

This does not mean that we should lightly disregard the disruptive activity of our enemies, particularly their attempts to manipulate the young generation. However, there can be no doubt that the experience accumulated through history has deep and healthy roots. Thus, we can say that the most important and most valuable historical experience gained by our people in the last half-century is the understanding of the vital need for friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the only country that stood firmly by our side in the difficult days after the Munich betrayal, liberated us from the fascist yoke and saved us from extinction, gave us the unique opportunity not only to reestablish our state but to develop it as a popular, democratic, and socialist state, and which is also the most reliable guarantee of our security and of the peaceful development and blossoming of our socialist society.

Today, 40 years after the war, the historic experience of our nations is self-evident. The test of the viability and solidity of this experience was the difficult but successful road to socialism, which the combined internal and external counter-revolutionary forces tried to thwart by a frontal attack on two occasions -- first, at its very beginning in 1948, then 20 years later in 1968. By smashing their plot, we not only opened the way for the further development of socialism, for speeding up social development and tackling the accumulated problems, but also for a substantial consolidation of fraternity and alliance with the Soviet Union, as codified in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and USSR, the 15th anniversary of which we shall remember on 6 May.

There is also another exceptionally important fact that should erase any doubt that Munich was buried for good a long time ago, that Czechoslovakia will never again be a toy in the hands of a few gentlemen in London, Paris, or Washington, an impotent and unworthy appendage or satellite of the Western powers. This fact is the world socialist system, the most important result of the revolutionary postwar changes, in whose framework the socialist community, of which Czechoslovakia is an indivisible part, was formed in a process of gradual development of important contacts. It is an alliance of a wholly new kind, whose influence on the development of history is constantly increasing and will continue to increase. This is exactly what Vladimir Ilyich Lenin foresaw when he wrote that socialism would become an international force capable of exerting a decisive influence on the politics of the entire world.

The formation and development of the international community of socialist states is the triumph of Leninism, shining proof of the viability and insuperability of this revolutionary teaching. The socialist community, which is characterized by the harmonious assimilation of national interests with internationalist ones, by equal rights, sovereignty, and also comradely solidarity and assistance, has become the main obstacle to the aggressive policy of imperialism. The political expression of this is the Warsaw Pact, which has existed for 30 years. It was born as an essential counterweight to NATO and is one of the most important factors in the military and strategic equilibrium in Europe. The fact that the nations of Europe have now lived for a full 30 years in peace is a result of the consistent peace policy of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. This organization is also the reliable shield of our security and state independence, of the peaceful and creative work of our people.

That is why we welcomed with gratitude the unanimous joint decision of the supreme representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-countries to extend the validity of this organization, which will take place at the end of this month in Warsaw. For our part, we will continue to do everything necessary to consolidate this political and defense alliance. Strengthening the unity of the countries of real socialism, along with friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries, is and will continue to be the paramount trend in our foreign policy.

We follow, and shall continue to follow with determination, the course pursued by our best friends. After all those tests and experiences, no one can ever divert us from this course. Our people have chosen this course of their very own free will and are determined to consistently follow it. Eventually, this will be understood even by those who have not yet given up thinking in terms inherited from the time when the world was dominated by imperialism and colonial empires were in existence.

Comrades, how do we explain the fundamental and revolutionary change which has taken place regarding the position of our country in the world? How do we explain the fact that not only was its extinction averted, but that its unprecedented development has been ensured -- a development which is best illustrated by the results of the socialist reconstruction of our entire society? What is the most important cause of this development which is so advantageous for us? What should we do to ensure that none of this positive development is wasted, that this development successfully continues, and that we master those tasks we face now as well as those we will have to deal with in the future? In seeking answers to these questions, we must, of course, first realize that the development in our country has been -- and is -- a part of the general revolutionary changes in the world. It has been positively influenced above all by those circumstances that came into being thanks to our being liberated by the Soviet Army and by the fact in constructing a new society we have been able to rely on the selfless help and experiences of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Of course, the way in which we have utilized the advantageous external prerequisites has also been important: We have neglected nothing; we did not waste an opportunity offered to us by history. Naturally, there had to be internal prerequisites to facilitate this. First of all, there had to be a political force -- socialism -- capable of defining a clear and mobilizing program of the fight with capitalism which could be understood by the people, a fight for full national and social liberation, and for genuine democracy. Moreover, all this had to be done in line with the concrete historical situation and the specific needs of the development of our society. Such a force was found in the revolutionary vanguard of the working class -- the CPCZ. It won itself such a place because in setting up its organization it had followed the example of the CPSU, and because in the process of its development it had shaped itself as a party of Leninism. Thanks to the fact that the party mastered and adopted Leninism, which is the Marxism of our time, the time of transition from capitalism to socialism, thanks to the fact that on the basis of this teaching it succeeded in preparing the correct strategy and tactics of the political fight, a strategy and tactics perfectly tailored to our circumstances, and thanks to the fact that it knew how to implement this in practice, particularly when the going got tough, when the question of survival was being decided, and when the foundations of socialism were being laid -- thanks to all this it succeeded in winning over and unifying the masses and in persuading them that the realization of the policy of the party amounted to deciding their very own destiny and the chief questions of the development of the entire state. It was this principled attitude to the people and to the objective needs of the development of society which has always put our party in sharp contrast with bourgeois parties, who were usually up to their ears in underhanded deals and mutual abuse or pursued so-called closed politics behind the backs of their electorate and hidden away from the public.

The principled policy of the party governed by the revolutionary theory of Leninism -- this was the decisive subjective factor in the success achieved by our country in the revolutionary changes of postwar development. The Czechoslovak example thus also confirmed the correctness of the fundamental idea of Leninism, the idea that the masses can only achieve final victory in the struggle against capital, for social changes in society, if they are led by a revolutionary vanguard armed by the theory of scientific socialism.

The everlasting contribution to the fact that our party became the party of Leninism was made above all by Klement Gottwald is recorded in the memory of the party and the people as a personality who embodies the Leninist type of politician and statesman. He combined Bolshevik principled action with flexibility and a sober evaluation of reality. He led the party toward an everyday link with the workers so that it would stand firmly at their head. He was devoted to the people of his country and at the same time an unwavering internationalist. His legacy is to measure true patriotism and internationalism above all through our relationship with the Soviet Union and attitude toward the work of Lenin. That will always apply.

The path of our revolution and socialist construction bears witness by example to the lasting nature of Leninism, the relevance of its principles, and proof of the creative character of this teaching, which makes it exceptionally attractive and enables it to be prepared for any eventuality. Becoming familiar with the principles of Leninism and its creative method of dialectical materialism, which were skillfully developed by Lenin after Marx and Engels, enables us to orient ourselves correctly in our time and to adopt decisions in the interest of the people, in the interest of socialism.

Retreating from Leninism, no matter of what character, always led to serious difficulties, and can, if it becomes a method, threaten the gains of socialism. We became convinced of this in particular in the crisis period.

From this serious experience we drew conclusions at the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969, when Comrade Gustav Husak was elected to the leadership of the party. At the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade Husak recalled the lessons learned from that period, their significance for today and for the future. Every weakening and departure from the Leninist principle, tried and tested through life, he said, always brought us difficult losses and damage. This was most seriously seen in the second half of the sixties when there was a retreat from class positions, from the Marxist-Leninist course, to a weakening of ideological work, which in 1968 enabled counterrevolutionary forces to attack the leading role of the party and the friendship and alliance with the USSR, the very foundation of socialism in the USSR.

In the same speech, being removed from the crisis period, Comrade Husak was able to say: The results we have achieved in the past decade in all areas of the life of society are convincing proof of the correctness of the Leninist course our party set out on in the spirit of all its revolutionary history at the April 1969 CPCZ Central Committee session. We will always be true to this course. Being true to Leninism has the prerequisite of never losing sight of the principles of revolutionary theory, consistently applying them in domestic and foreign policy, and unwaveringly thinking and working in the creative spirit of this teaching, evaluating every question of sober manner on the basis of an objective analysis of reality.

We will always return for advice, inspiration, and encouragement to Lenin's work as an eternal source of deep understanding of universal laws according to which the current world also develops. In the same way this work is an example of an admirable ability to creatively apply universally valid conclusions to real life which continually bring new problems, and with them the duty to solve them without succumbing to the concepts of habit or subjective motives. Leninism is a living teaching, which has been tested again and again and enriched through revolutionary practice.

To strengthen socialism means to continually develop it, to make it more dynamic, to look for new ways to develop it in every aspect. That is the approach of our party which implements it in building developed socialism in harmony with the line formulated at the party congresses beginning with the 14th congress. This principled and creative approach binds us, as Lenin always encouraged, to concentrate our attention on problems which have not been solved and goods in short supply, not to be carried away by the results achieved, not to fall prey to self-satisfaction or even self-glorification, but to mainly concern ourselves with disturbing elements, with the appearance of obstacles, and with mobilizing the strength of the workers to remove them.

The responsibility of the party before the working class, the working people, and also before the people of other countries of the socialist community, before the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world, is shown in this approach, in the care taken not to allow stagnation, to secure the continued development of socialism. Following from this are our efforts to strengthen the economic and spiritual potential of our society, to more quickly transform the economy toward more intensive development, to increase the role of science and technology in our society, to effect a considerable growth in labor productivity, and to secure high product quality. As has been emphasized many times, we are not concerned with production for production's sake, or the fulfillment of the plan for the sake of the plan itself. In every action we must see the needs of the working man, the conditions of his life, the objective requirements of the development of society, its perspective. At the same time we must not lose sight of the criteria which socialism places on the way of life of people and its content.

In the final analysis the aim of our policy is the formation of a new person, the harmonic development of personality. This is why all questions connected with developing and strengthening socialist production relations, our state integrity and democracy, socialist social relations, come to the fore today. Inseparable from this are questions of educating man in the spirit of our socialist ideals. It is, in fact, a matter of mobilizing that which we call the subjective factor in building socialism, which can be summarized in the fitting formulation often used by Lenin, in the content of which he saw the basis of socialism -- the creative activity of the working people. Behind this concept which has a key place in Lenin's teaching about socialism is concealed an infinite number of problems the relevance and piercing nature of which grows with the gradual development of socialist society, with the growth of demand for competent decision-making at management level, and in involving an ever increasing number of people in solving the practical questions of building socialism.

At the same time we must not forget that this is an area that from the beginning of the revolution has been the target for the strongest attacks from our enemies. This is connected both with the fact that they are aware of the importance of this problem for the stability and perspective of socialist society and with the fact that their fixed conceptions about democracy camouflage the ruthless power of big business and that their playing at democracy is threatened by the birth of a new type of democracy -- socialist democracy. Socialism -- and this is something that Lenin tirelessly emphasized -- proves that the people are capable of ruling themselves and managing public affairs without their lordships and their lackeys who, from time immemorial, were parasites on the body of the people.

All the efforts of these who subscribe to and defend the rule of the exploiters is intended to prove that socialism is not capable of solving this basic problem of our time, that the ideal form of state system remains the so-called bourgeois democracy; this is how we must see the campaigns that accuse us of some sort of totalitarianism and the infringement of human rights. Those who maintain this position have, however, now lost the ground on which they stood. Realistic socialism in the process of its historic development solves the question of democracy, even though it is unusually complicated, in an overall successful way. That is how it won its most important trump card against capitalism in the historic competition with it.

As was clearly predicted by Lenin, it proves in practice that a social system based on the power of the working class -- a system uniting the working people around this class -- is a system a thousand times more democratic than that represented by the dictatorship of financial capital, factory owners, and landowners. The economic system of socialism provides a firm basis for the effectiveness of socialist democracy. Of course, the fact that under socialism there exists a social structure free of antagonist classes -- which affords the working class and the working people both in towns and villages a genuine opportunity to manage their state -- and the very creation of this opportunity is determined by overthrowing the power of the bourgeoisie and setting up a state of workers and farmers. This is the meaning of Lenin's words about the priority of politics over economy as the ABC's of Marxism. It is this very alphabet that requires constant improvement in the political system of socialism and a simultaneous development in the entire ideological superstructure of society; only then can the process of developing the socialist economy and all society successfully continue.

In order to achieve this -- as was required by Lenin -- it is necessary above all to correctly implement the leading role of the revolutionary party: to constantly improve the quality of its ranks, to strengthen its organizational and ideological unity, and to raise its authority among the masses of the people.

This is the decisive prerequisite for developing socialist democracy, a democracy which is not a mere outer facade of the state system but the expression of the genuine power of the people, a democracy which does not split society's forces but is the tool which unites them and contributes to their concentration on creative work to benefit all society, i.e., it is a democracy where responsibility and discipline and high standards of organization, legality, and order are its inseparable attributes.

It is not surprising that the enemies of socialism go out of their way to weaken and paralyze this immense constructive force in our system. But such efforts are doomed to failure. No one can ever stop our progress along the course of developing socialist democracy, nor shall we be hindered or pushed on peripheral tracks by the pressure on us from imperialists in their efforts to subvert the proper structure of the political system of socialism and to force us to revive so-called political pluralism.

The forms of our democracy must be in line with its social content -- this is what determines its chief orientation: the creation of prerequisites for harmonious work on the basis of a single coordinated program, to bring all classes together, and for friendship and understanding between nations and nationalities who find their shared home in the CSSR.

Comrades, the deep democratic nature of our society is organically linked with the peaceful character of our foreign policy, because respect for the working man, which is the foundation of our values, also means respect for nations. It demands respect for their inalienable right to shape their life according to their own expectations and wishes. Respect for the working man is at the same time recognition of the most fundamental right of people -- the right to live. Socialism is the most consistent defender of this right. Among the final goals written on its banner by Marx, Engels, and Lenin is to build a world without war and a society without war, a society whose only lord will be liberated labor, and the main principles which designate relations between nations will be cooperation, international solidarity, and lasting peace.

With this mission, the international working class entered the international stage of history. It is faithfully conveyed by the vanguard of the communist movement and its strongest and powerful core, the socialist community. The socialist community follows the path which brings these great goals of the labor movement closer to the people. We know that further advancement will not be easy, and that it will be necessary to overcome many obstacles and face many dangers. But we are optimists because we can see realistic goals which are effective on the international arena. We consistently follow Lenin's legacy which binds us to avoid solving the historic conflict between socialism and capitalism through war, but to struggle for the peaceful coexistence of states with differing systems.

We are also encouraged by the principled and patient policy of the USSR, which from its birth, from the publishing of the famous peace decree, implements and tirelessly furthers the policy of peace. The policy of the USSR aiming toward securing the peaceful existence of states with opposing systems is of vital importance particularly now when international tension is growing because of the militarist course of the United States, when the arms race is growing, and when our continent and the whole world is threatened by the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

That is why together with all progressive, peace-loving people in the world, we welcome the new Soviet initiatives to secure peace, create conditions for nuclear disarmament and prevent the militarization of space, as recently announced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

These proposals are a great encouragement to all those who believe that sense will prevail over insanity, that the forces of peace will win over the forces of war. There is no task which is more important today than to put an end to the arms race, to adopt effective measures to remove the nuclear apocalypse, and to bar the way which leads to the militarization of space.

By stressing this fundamental task of the day, by steadfastly bearing the banner of liberty and peace, socialism shows its loyalty to Leninism. It shows that it conveys the wish and longing of the broadest world public, all forces of progress and of true democracy.

Long live peace! Long live socialism! Long live Leninism! The torch which lights the way to the future. [applause]

SLOVAK LEADERS ATTEND LENIN RALLY IN BRATISLAVA

LD230853 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] The unbreakable force of Leninism as an inexhaustible source of knowledge and inspiration for the present-day communist and workers' movement in the drive for social progress, peace, and implementation of the great ideals of communism, was commemorated today by the working people and youth of Bratislava and the west Slovak Region at a rally in the Slovak National Theater.

The festive rally was attended by the leading representatives of the Slovak SR -- Comrades Josef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic, Viliam Salgovic, Ladislav Abraham, Ignac Janak, Jan Janik, Elena Litvajova, Ludovit Pezlar, Gejza Slapka, Miroslav Valek, Bohus Travnicek and others.

Also present was Yuriy Kandalov, consul general of the Soviet Union in Bratislava, and representatives of other consular missions in Bratislava.

In a festive address, Comrade Ludovit Pezlar singled out the validity of Lenin's teachings and his legacy for the present day. It was Lenin's immortal ideas, said Comrade Pezlar, that showed the Soviet people and the people of other countries the way to victory. He pointed out that no intrigues or reactionary forces can turn back the wheels of history and prevent other people from finding in the creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism the road to their liberation. He went on to emphasize that the consolidation of the cohesion of the world socialist community is the guarantee of our security and the way to continual progress. After the official part, the festive rally continued with a cultural program.

RUDE PRAVO MARKS WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU221201 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Warsaw Pact -- a Reliable Shield"]

[Text] Elsewhere in our newspaper today, we publish a report announcing that leading party and state representatives of the Warsaw Pact member-states will meet in Warsaw at the end of April.

This will be an important event, to which not only the publics of our community will be turning their attention in the days to come. The existence of the socialist countries' defense alliance is inseparably linked with the endeavor to preserve world peace. Numerous initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, establishing an atmosphere of trust in international relations, and averting the threat of a nuclear war are associated with the name of the Warsaw Pact.

Let us recall, first of all, the declaration adopted at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in January 1983, which shows a realistic way out of the vicious circle of growing tension and feverish armament. None of the initiatives contained in the declaration has lost any of its relevance. A key place among them is held by the proposal to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on mutually refraining from the use of force and maintaining peaceful relations. Together with the socialist countries, a steadily increasing number of peace-loving people all over the world strives for the implementation of these initiatives.

The Warsaw Pact member-states have fully endorsed the recent proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to freeze Soviet and U.S. offensive strategic weapons and to suspend the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and the Soviet countermeasures connected with this. This initiative is coupled with the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe until November of this year. This furnishes new evidence of the will of the Soviet Union to seek all possibilities that might contribute to eliminating the obstacles erected by the United States on the road toward terminating the arms race. Even though the freeze on the arms race is only the first step in the disarmament process, its adoption would become an important impetus for headway at the Soviet - American talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva.

For 30 years now, the Warsaw Pact has served as a reliable shield of the socialist countries, as a reliable safeguard of peace, as a force that prevents NATO from gaining military-strategic supremacy and from rushing into a war adventure.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 14 May 1955 as a multilateral international document has become the basis for the fraternal cooperation of the countries of the socialist community. It multiplies their strength, defense capability, and the weight which they carry in international relations.

This document was a collective response to NATO's hostile aggressive plans and to the incorporation of the FRG into this aggressive bloc. The Western powers' attempt to remilitarize West Germany and revive German militarism was a blatant violation of the allies' Yalta and Potsdam Agreements on the postwar arrangement in Europe. It was a vital necessity for the socialist countries to joint forces against this threat.

The tension which we are witnessing today, the buildup of the NATO states' arms potential, and the deployment of first strike nuclear weapons against socialist countries are heightening our vigilance still further. In his interview with an editor of the Swedish newspaper ARBETET, which we published yesterday, Comrade Vasil Bilak graphically explained our attitude to this new situation: "What do people do when thieves make circles around their home? Do they remove locks from their doors, or do they make them safer?"

Life has taught us that the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact and the coordination of their course of action in the international arena are an extraordinarily important factor in international relations. This unity and fraternal cooperation has already borne fruit: Soon, Europe will be entering the 5th decade of life free of the horrors of war. The Warsaw Pact has succeeded in ensuring for our people and the people of the other socialist countries favorable external conditions for peaceful, creative work.

Thanks to the combined efforts of the countries of the Warsaw Pact, a number of important treaties and agreements were concluded in the early seventies that contributed to easing international tension and initiated the process of detente. One of the outcomes of this joint course of action was the signing of agreements between the USSR and other socialist states on the one hand, and the FRG on the other. One of them was the treaty between the CSSR and the FRG, that removed obstacles in the way of the normalization of their mutual relations. At the initiative of the Warsaw Pact, the CSCE met in Helsinki in 1975, which encouraged the efforts of peace-loving nations to assert the policy of peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension on our continent.

Representatives of the socialist countries have repeatedly spoken in favor of the simultaneous disbanding of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The aggressive NATO alliance has ignored this proposal. On the contrary, its member-countries allow themselves to be drawn more and more deeply into American militaristic plans. Some of them, the FRG in particular, have agreed to their territories being transformed into launching pads for new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons. Now these countries are the target of pressure exerted by the U.S. Administration in an attempt to also involve them in preparations for the militarization of space. Under these circumstances, the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community is particularly important for the defense of peace.

The CSSR is a founding member of the Warsaw Pact and a reliable link of it. It takes an active part in working out and implementing its coordinated policies. The CPCZ leadership and the CSSR Government are paying constant, purposeful attention to strengthening the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, deepening their combat and political training, and boosting our defense capability. This is fully in keeping with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, where Comrade Gustav Husak stressed: "The Warsaw Pact plays an irreplaceable role in the joint efforts of the socialist countries to ensure a peaceful future for mankind. We will continue to contribute to improving the activity of its bodies, to further deepening the coordination of the socialist states' foreign policy, as well as to ensuring that our joint military-political alliance reliably defends the gains of our peoples."

ARMY CONFERENCE ON PACT ANNIVERSARY OPENS

LD230935 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] An army-wide conference on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Warsaw Pact is being held in Prague today. It is being attended by Vasil Bejda and Vladimir Blechta, departmental heads of the CPCZ Central Committee, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, and other guests. Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, and military and air attaches of the Warsaw Pact countries accredited in Czechoslovakia are also present. The main report has been presented by Lieutenant General Jaroslav Klich, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENS 19 APRIL

LD191942 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The 16th Slovak National Council session opened in Bratislava today. Deputies are discussing the government draft law which amends and complements the Slovak National Council law on the legal profession and the Slovak Government report on provisions for the further development of agriculture and the food industry in light of the decisions of the 11th CPCZ Central Committee and the CPSL Central Committee session. The session was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, and other guests. Correspondent Ladislav Mikus reports on this morning's proceedings:

To begin with deputies honored the memory of Deputy Karol Martinka, who died recently.

They then discussed and passed the government draft law amending the law on the legal profession presented by Jan Pjescak, minister of justice. The law provides for the establishment of a legal aid service in Bratislava where, in contrast to other regions, it had not yet been established.

Later Jan Janovic, Slovak minister of agriculture delivered a discourse on the government report on provisions for the further development of agriculture and food production. To begin with, he pointed out significant changes in agricultural production, the provisions of food to the population, and the comparison between the two republics. If in 1950 Slovakia's share in statewide agricultural production totaled 25.5 percent, by 1983 it had risen to almost 33.5 percent. While the state as a whole produced 4.9 million tons of grain in the years 1948-1950, Slovakia alone produced 4.2 million tons last year. At the same time, the minister pointed out shortcomings which persist in the processing of agricultural produce and the range of available food production.

He then turned his attention to long-term plans covering the period from next year to 1995. Agricultural production is to be increased by 1.3 percent annually, and food production by 2.0 percent, at a relatively higher rate. This will call for a comprehensive resolution of tasks by the agricultural and food complex above all in spheres such as fertilizers, fuels, energy, protein production, and primarily in the mobilization of internal resources. He emphasized the demand for a greater concentration of scientific research work on key areas of technical progress, in particular the resolution of questions relating to soil fertility, plant feeding and plant protection, livestock feeding, perfecting of wrapping materials and production techniques, especially involving the use of biotechnologies. The government will demand, he said, that the needs of scientific and technological progress in agricultural and food sectors be backed up by an integrated statewide plan.

Fifteen deputies have asked to speak in the debate. Its course so far indicates that the discussion is very concrete, thanks to the deputies' extensive preparation for today's session.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ALBANIA ON HOXHA DEATH

LD111746 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Prague April 11 (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, sent today a telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour on the death of its first secretary, Enver Hoxha.

HONECKER INTERVIEW WITH ITALIAN JOURNALISTS

AU221200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 April 85 pp 1-2

["Interview with Erich Honecker by Italian Journalists; GDR-Italy Dialogue Positive for the International Climate"]

[Text] There are good preconditions for the expansion of relations between the GDR and Italy in a variety of areas. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in an interview he granted to a group of Italian journalists on the occasion of his forthcoming official visit to the Italian Republic. "I am looking forward to my first visit to the Italian Republic with expectations that I think are thoroughly justified," he said in response to a correspondent's question. "After all, this visit is an opportunity to continue the exchange of views I had with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi last July in the GDR. It was useful and constructive and, as the considerable response showed, had a positive effect on the international climate. Since then, we have continued dialogue at a wide range of levels. Our joint concern about the aggravation of the international situation and our agreement that there is no sensible alternative to detente were borne out. In this we see a solid basis for the future of our relations."

Asked what, as a former resistance fighter, he sees as the lessons of the victory 40 years ago, Erich Honecker answered: "The decisive lesson for the present-day is, in my view, that of preventing the world from stumbling into a new, even more devastating war than the one which ended in May 1945. We owe this to ourselves and future generations. This is also the legacy of the antifascists in many countries, including of the Italian and German antifascists who fought and often sacrificed their lives at that time in order to hunt down the fascist beast."

Regarding an additional question on his view on the obvious problems of the FRG with the celebration of 8 May and on the disagreement there on whether this day should be celebrated as a day of liberation or a day of defeat, Erich Honecker replied: As far as we are concerned, we have had a clear position since 1945. In the GDR, the day is celebrated as a day of liberation. And of course, the fact that throughout Europe, with the exception of the FRG, 8 May will be celebrated also influences the FRG where a strong movement for honoring 8 May has developed. "But of course, my investigating magistrate Rehse from the so-called People's Court will not consider 8 May as a day of liberation. We keep up the antifascist tradition. As far as the FRG is concerned, this is naturally its internal affair." [quotation marks as published]

The preservation of peace is the most vital question now, with the existence of nuclear weapons arsenals that could destroy the earth not once but many times over, the GDR State Council chairman underlined. "One must struggle against war before weapons speak. This was taught by World War II. What matters is to bring together all forces for peace and to create a coalition of reason and realism against the danger of a nuclear holocaust."

Another question related to the GDR's position on the Geneva negotiations between the U.S. and the USSR on nuclear and space weapons. Erich Honecker replied: "The GDR, like the peace-loving international public, pins great hopes on the new disarmament negotiations between the USSR and the U.S. Progress in these negotiations on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons is possible if both sides are guided by the jointly-agreed objective. As is known, this entails preventing an arms race in space, halting the arms race on earth, and, ultimately, totally eliminating nuclear weapons."

Erich Honecker added: "I know that the Soviet side, proceeding from the joint statement, is prepared to make its constructive contribution to achieving mutually acceptable agreements that are useful for the whole world. Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposal on renouncing the research, development, and stationing of cosmic offensive weapons, freezing strategic offensive weapons, and halting the stationing of U.S. medium-range weapons in Europe, as well as the corresponding countermeasures for the duration of the negotiations meet with our full support. With its unilateral moratorium, the USSR has demonstrated its goodwill and it deserves to be answered positively."

A number of questions from the Italian journalists related to the present state of GDR-FRG relations, possibilities for the further shaping of relations with the FRG in light of the latest statements by the Kohl government and to whether or not a visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG can still be expected this year. Erich Honecker answered: "Relations between the GDR and the FRG are of an importance that cannot be underestimated for the climate in Europe and the world. I'm sure I don't have to explain this in detail. In this, the only decisive yardstick can be that they contribute to the preservation of peace and that they are relations in accordance with peaceful coexistence."

"On the basis of the Basic Treaty, it has been possible to progress in the past few years; this has found expression in numerous treaties and agreements. Our aim is to preserve and build on what has been achieved. There is certainly scope for this if it is approached realistically. However, no one can overlook the fact that a serious danger to peace emanated from the transformation of the FRG into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear medium-range weapons. Extremist circles are, as a result, encouraged to call into question the outcome of World War II and postwar development."

"If only peace and not war is to emanate from German soil, the FRG, like the GDR, must do everything, that is everything, toward that end. In this respect, we find ourselves, for historical reasons alone, in a sort of partnership based on joint interests. I regard as very significant the relevant statement by Federal Chancellor Kohl and myself in the joint statement on the occasion of our meeting on 12 March 1985 in Moscow that the inviolability of frontiers and recognition of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace. As far as the question of a visit to the FRG is concerned, it will take place at a time regarded as expedient by both sides."

Erich Honecker strongly underlined to the Italian journalists the GDR's position that, in the continuing complex and tense international situation, it is important "for all forces that desire peace to meet in order to oppose jointly the dangers of nuclear annihilation that threaten mankind. I am certain that dialogue between our two countries and the development of their cooperation have a positive influence on the international atmosphere. There can be nothing more important today than the preservation of peace."

Further Report

AU191602 Rome ANSA in English 1558 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] (ANSA) Berlin, April 19 -- East German head-of-state Erich Honecker confirmed here today that his summit with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Berlin last July had "positive consequences" for the climate of international relations as he met Italian journalists in view of his journey to Rome next week.

"I'm looking forward with interest to my first visit to the Italian Republic", he said in an eighty-minute interview which the participants described as "frank and cordial".

Honecker not only underscored the positive development of relations with Italy but also East Germany's wish for peace, coming out in favour of a summit between Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

He said this could "certainly" contribute to lightening the tension. He added that "all governments should reflect on the threat and dangers of the so-called star wars proposal (which are) supplementary threats and dangers for humanity, even if wrapped in a fog screen".

Honecker did not hide his scepticism over the future of the Geneva talks with this threat hanging over them, but he said he hoped public opinion would thrust the situation back into the realm of sanity.

"Even the small countries can have a role in this sense", he pointed out. He also announced that, when the Warsaw Pact meets in the Polish capital on April 26, it will lengthen its life by a further twenty years with an automatic ten-year renewal of the agreement for a total of thirty years.

"But we are prepared to disband the alliance when NATO is disbanded", he said. He added that he will visit West Germany "at a time that the two sides believe to be opportune".

On his journey to Italy, Honecker recalled that "I have never crossed the Alps." Italy is the first NATO country to host him and he cited Italo-East German relations as a "prestigious contribution to a policy which aims at cooperation with bilateral advantage between states having different social orders".

"Italy's word has weight in international politics", he asserted. "Our two countries have a not so small responsibility for peace. We approve of Italy's position aimed at improving the international climate".

He also noted that Italian head-of-state Sandro Pertini enjoys great esteem in East Germany. "I would be happy to be able to invite him to visit", he said.

On the imminent celebration of Italy's liberation from fascism and Nazi occupation, he said the "teaching handed down to us from the anti-fascist tradition of many nations, including the Italian and German nations which struggled and sacrificed lives to strike down the Nazi beast, is that we must prevent the world precipitating into a new war."

HONECKER LEAVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT TO ITALY

LD230742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0605 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left today for an official visit to the Italian Republic. The 2-day visit is taking place at the invitation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic, Bettino Craxi.

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of State; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, state secretary, and first deputy minister of foreign trade; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and chief of the Chancellery of the Chairman of the Council of State; and Hans Voss, GDR ambassador to Italy.

Present at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport to see them off were the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Joachim Herrmann, Egon Krenz, and Erich Mielke; deputy chairman of the Council of State Professor Dr Manfred Gerlach, Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Wolfgang Rauchfuss; secretary of the Council of State Heinz Eichler; and the state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs Dr Herbert Krolikowski. Present was the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Italian Republic to the GDR, Alessandro Serafini.

Officials Greet Honecker

LD231035 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0955 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Rome, 23 Apr (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Rome on Tuesday for a 2-day official visit to the Italian Republic. He is taking up the invitation of the chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, Bettino Craxi, who warmly welcomed his guest at the Ciampino Airport in Rome.

Premier Bettino Craxi was waiting for Erich Honecker at the gangway of the special Interflug aircraft, which landed at about 0800 GMT. Both statesmen greeted each other and expressed their joy at seeing each other again. Erich Honecker introduced to his host the members of his entourage, whom Bettino Craxi welcomed equally warmly. Present for the welcoming ceremony at the airport was the commander of the 2d military area of the Air Force, General Stelio Nardini; the commander of the airport General Attelio Piana; the diplomatic advisor of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr Antonio Badini; the political advisor of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Professor Gennaro Acquaviva; and Ambassador of Italy to the GDR Carlo Albertario.

HONECKER MAY ATTEND MOSCOW VE CEREMONIES 4-9 MAY

DW221235 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Apr 85 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Instead of East Berlin"]

[Text] GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker will be absent from the GDR during several celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the end of the war. GDR diplomats indicated that the SED chief will probably be in Moscow 4-9 May to take part in the official celebration of the victory (9 May). Before that, Honecker will go to Warsaw to the planned summit conference of East bloc leaders, who will decide on 26 April on an extension of the Warsaw Pact agreement expiring in June.

SED'S KLEIBER ARRIVES IN CAIRO ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU181120 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Wolfgang Finck dispatch]

[Text] Cairo -- Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, has arrived in Cairo for a several-day visit at the invitation of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

He was welcomed by Dr Mustafa Hilmi, deputy prime minister and minister of education and scientific research of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and by other personalities, including Muhammad Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade. Also present was Hans-Juergen Weitz, GDR ambassador.

In the welcome speech Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi stated that the visit is highly important for the further fashioning of bilateral relations between Egypt and the GDR. This involves cooperation in both proven fields and in new ones.

Guenther Kleiber expressed the conviction that the forthcoming talks with leading Egyptian representatives will make an effective contribution to the further development of economic relations and to continued exchanges of views on important international problems. The GDR, as a socialist state in the heart of Europe, and Egypt, as a nonaligned state on the African Continent, are jointly interested in averting the danger of a nuclear war and in preventing the militarization of space.

In the evening the two politicians met for a first exchange of views. The two sides valued the positive development of bilateral relations in the past 3 decades. They discussed ways and means for the planned long-term expansion of industrial and technical cooperation. The interlocutors emphasized that it is the concern of both states to make a specific contribution to improvement of the international situation by deepening multifaceted cooperation.

Talks With Mubarak

LD171726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 17 Apr (ADN) -- The state of relations between Egypt and the GDR was praised on Wednesday in Cairo by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He emphasized Egyptian interest in their comprehensive expansion to GDR Deputy Premier Guenther Kleiber.

President Mubarak expressed agreement with the GDR on issues concerning the struggle for the preservation of peace and stressed that the activities of the GDR, particularly in Europe, are being watched attentively by the Egyptian leadership and viewed with respect.

SED Politburo member Guenther Kleiber, minister of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction the GDR, is on an official visit in Cairo as a guest of the Egyptian Government. Guenther Kleiber emphasized the firm intention of the GDR to make use of the existing opportunities for long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation with Egypt. The GDR is proceeding on the basis that the consistent furthering of relations the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence is an important contribution to the improvement of the tense international climate. The 40th anniversary of the end of World War II is a reminder to do everything in order to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The principle of peaceful settlement of tensions and conflict has to find general use in international relations, thus also in the Near East conflict.

Meets With Kamal Hasan 'Ali

LD190620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 18 Apr (ADN) -- The great dynamism of GDR-Egypt relations makes it possible to include additional areas in the traditional cooperation. This was said by GDR Deputy Premier Guenther Kleiber at a meeting with Egyptian Premier Kamal Hasan Ali in Cairo today.

The GDR economic strategy, which seeks the country's stable development, offers a secure basis for the expansion of bilateral relations, Kleiber said. The results of his visit had delineated prospects for the two states in long-term economic cooperation to mutual advantage.

Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister for general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, conveyed cordial greetings from GDR Premier Willi Stoph during the talks and also handed Kamal Hasan 'Ali an invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali reciprocated Willi Stoph's greetings just as cordially and gave thanks for the invitation. He stressed that the visit is a new step toward the realization of the two sides' desire to continue to develop relations successfully.

The same day Kleiber had a meeting with Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. Majid affirmed agreement in such important international questions as the securing of peace and particularly the prevention of the use of space for military purposes. He stressed that not more but fewer weapons create more security and spoke in favor of the political settlement of international problems.

Guenther Kleiber had further talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala, deputy premier and minister for defense and war production, and the minister of agriculture and economy and foreign trade.

Meets With Deputy Premier

LD192122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2037 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Apr (ADN) -- Relations between the GDR and Egypt have developed positively on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage. This was noted by GDR Deputy Premier Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Politburo, and the Egyptian Deputy Premier Dr Mustafa Kamil Hilmi, during a talk in Cairo on Friday at the end of the GDR politician's visit. They affirmed the interest and readiness of their governments to continue the exchange of views and to consistently expand the economic, technical and scientific and cultural cooperation. Kleiber invited Hilmi to visit the GDR.

During his stay in Egypt lasting several days, the GDR deputy premier discussed with government representatives measures aimed at GDR participation in development projects in the Egyptian 5-year plan.

Documents Signed

LD201340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0930 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Guenther Kleiber, deputy premier and minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, concluded his visit to Egypt on Saturday. He had a friendly meeting with President Husni Mubarak during his visit. Kleiber also had talks with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and a number of leading members of the Egyptian Government, including Deputy Prime Minister Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, the ministers for higher education and scientific research, and Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production.

The discussions centered on steps by both sides aimed at the further deepening and long-term development particularly regarding economic cooperation in such areas as agricultural machinery and vehicle construction, and the foodstuffs industry. Agreed documents were signed.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ZHU BEGINS VISIT 20 APRIL

Received by GDR Counterpart

LD201631 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- PRC Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi, arrived in the GDR on Saturday. The delegation led by him was welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann. During its stay the PRC delegation will visit cultural institutions in Berlin and Dresden and Erfurt Bezirke. Talks with artists and cultural workers from the GDR are also planned.

Holds Talks With Counterpart

LD230457 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr (ADN) -- Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffman, GDR minister of culture, received Zhu Muzhi, PRC minister of culture, in Berlin today for a detailed exchange of views. Dr Hoffmann informed the Chinese politician about the development of culture and art in the GDR and the tasks of cultural policy in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. The two ministers exchanged views on the development of cultural relations between their states.

Zhu Muzhi arrived in Berlin at the head of a PRC Culture Ministry delegation. In the remaining part of their visit, the guests will visit cultural facilities in the Bezirke of Dresden and Erfurt.

SED'S MITTAG REPORTEDLY DIABETIC; LEG AMPUTATED

DW221013 Hamburg BILD in German 19 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Millions of people have seen it on television: Honecker's deputy Guenter Mittag (58), was limping and dragging his right leg behind. Walking was obviously painful for him. Diplomats told BILD the man from the "GDR," who suffers from severe diabetes, had to have his lower right leg amputated and has been wearing a prosthesis for a few weeks.

At the very last minute, East Berlin asked Bonn to show special concern for the ill SED functionary. He should not have to climb steps, walk long distances, or remain standing for long. Officially, the "GDR" delegation is concealing Mittag's illness. Denis Ruh, spokesman of the "GDR's" Permanent Mission said: "We have nothing to say about this."

PEACE GROUP PROHIBITED FROM VISITING PRAGUE

LD221235 Hamburg DPA in German 1149 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] East Berlin, 22 Apr (DPA) -- The GDR border authorities have prevented seven East Berliners involved in independent peace groups from traveling to Prague, according to informed circles. On Monday it was heard that four men and three members of the group "Women for Peace" were taken from the train at the border in the night between Friday and Saturday and sent back. As justification, it was stated that the people concerned could not leave the GDR for the time being.

It is felt that there have repeatedly been cases for some time in which younger GDR citizens who wanted to travel to the CSSR were turned back at the border. The CSSR is the only country into which GDR citizens may travel without a visa or other form of permit.

HONECKER, STOPH TELEGRAM TO CAMBODIAN LEADERS

AU181409 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent a greeting message to Phnom Penh. The telegram, addressed to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the People's Republic of Kampuchea State Council; and to Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministries of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, reads as follows:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of victory over imperialism we convey to you, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea, to the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and to the entire Cambodian people cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

This victory has opened for Cambodia the opportunity of a peaceful and progressive development, which the Cambodian people used after the crushing of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and began to build up the devastated country under the leadership of the revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea.

With sincere pleasure and great satisfaction, we have since then been following the important advances of your so sorely afflicted people on the road to building a new society. The Cambodian working people are accomplishing outstanding achievements in preparing for the fifth Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea Congress.

We are firmly convinced that our fraternal relations and solid affinity will continue to successfully develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the fifth anniversary of which we commemorated together only recently, for strengthening peace and to the benefit of our two peoples.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, great new success and the best of health and energy in your responsible work.

OVARI ADDRESSES LENIN COMMEMORATIVE MEETING

LD192023 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 115th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, a commemorative meeting was held in the headquarters of the HSWP Central Committee in Budapest Friday. Awards were conferred on party workers who had excelled in the propagation of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

Present were Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Lenard Pal, secretary of the CC. The opening address was given by Erno Lakatos, head of department of the CC. An address was delivered by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC, who assessed the historic importance of the work of Lenin. He said in introduction that they were commemorating the greatest personality of the revolutionary movement of this century. Lenin applied the teachings of Marx and Engels to the age of imperialism, lead the socialist revolution to victory in the largest country of the world, and created the first vast socialist state on earth, the Soviet Union.

"The central thought of the 13th congress of the party was, as in several previous congresses, that we should continue along the Leninist road," Miklos Ovari said. "If we want to avoid important slogans becoming empty words, it is at times advisable to reconsider their content.

"The Leninist road is the road of Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific socialism. In continuation Lenin took on the most important questions of a whole historical era, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism. The questions which Lenin address himself to and solved are still vital questions. The fate of socialism and the future of mankind still depend on the right response and on adherence to, and continuation of, the Leninist road. The fate of our people and the future of our homeland depend on the responses, by taking into account Lenin's teachings and analysing Hungary's conditions. A recent instance was the 13th congress.

When the right answers have to be found, it is not enough to quote the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin. Today's questions have to be answered by today's people. Hence it follows that the Leninist road is that of creative Marxism. Continuation of the Leninist road means that the requirements of the concrete analysis of the concrete situation have always to be borne in mind. That is the only way of avoiding the dangers of dogmatism, revisionists distortions that emerge under the pretext of the modernization of Marxism, the errors, and subjectivistic and voluntaristic views that stem from contempt of theory. A source of the successes of our party has been that in decision making it always starts out from reality and does not lose sight of long-range aims, and makes it a point to ensure that the spontaneous wishes of the people, including the communists are not confused with our realistic possibilities.

"The Leninist road is not just the road of revolutionary theory but also of revolutionary practice. The Leninist road was the road of sharp class struggles and the socialist revolution. However, after the defeat of the former ruling classes and the victory of the working class, it became the road of the joint action of the working classes and strata and the unity of the working people. We, Hungarian communists, proceeding along this (?road and) struggled when it was necessary in order to break the power of the former ruling classes and foil their efforts at restoration. And when that became possible we reached consensus over the principal questions of the building of socialist society.

"We bore in mind that socialism is being built not just for the communists but also the whole people and for that very reason its realization can only be the work of all the people."

"We followed the Leninist road when we brought to victory the socialist revolution in our homeland, when we laid the foundations of socialism and also when we introduced and introduce reforms in order to create the advanced socialist society," the CC secretary said. He continued: "The Leninist road is the road of internationalism. The Leninian ideas could bring the Great October Socialist Revolution to victory because they did not just galvanize to action the soldiers of the Red Army but also enhanced the awareness of Russian workers and peasants and because they also won the mind and heart of the working people in many other countries of the world, including our homeland."

"Lenin was capable of thinking on a global scale and in world historical perspective. That is why he could solve also the problems of everyday life. For us the Leninist road means that we belong to the most progressive tendency of world history. We are not alone in our struggle, we have a lot of friends among progressive people of the world and can safely rely on the solidarity of the peoples that build socialism and the progressive forces of the world."

"For us the Leninist road is also the road of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The Soviet Union was the first country to begin the practical implementation of Leninian ideas and for that reason it is the most experienced. This country took the greatest sacrifices to free the world from the threat of fascism and liberated, among other countries, our homeland. To that country our ideas and national interests attach us."

"The Leninist road is also that of peace. Now that the Leninist ideas have been translated into reality and a socialist world system came into being, we can now tell that a world war is not unavoidable any more. We have the possibility of holding down the hands of the advocates of war preparations and of senseless arms race. The Leninist road is the road of the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. Proceeding along that road it is possible for us to wage the historically unavoidable struggle of the socialist and capitalist systems not with weapons -- especially not with nuclear ones -- but on the plane of economic construction and the ideological struggle to win the consciousness of the working people. The Leninist road is therefore the road of the liberation of the working class and all working people, the road of the peace and freedom of the peoples, the road that leads mankind from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. The Leninist road is the road of the peaceful and free future of mankind."

"Our party and people follow this road. The 13th congress confirmed the continuation of this road," stressed Miklos Ovari. He added that our road is not always smooth. The obstacles were extensively discussed also during the congress. The party spoke of the objective difficulties in a realistic manner, and it severely assessed the weakness in its work. Obviously, there are some who are made uncertain by the difficulties and the unsolved tasks. However, the basis of optimism is nothing else than that we see our situation realistically, weigh our possibilities reasonably and have the courage to decide the future without illusions."

After the address, in compliance with tradition, Janos Berecz, secretary of the HSWP CC, conferred state honours and Lenin memorial medals to outstanding propagandists and agitators.

After the meeting the HSWP CC gave a reception in honour of the participants. Present was Janos Kadar.

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD230824 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu has arrived in Budapest for an official friendly visit. The premier was received at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and by Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Also present were Nicolae Veres, Romania's ambassador to Hungary, and Miklos Barity, our country's ambassador to Romania.

MIKLOS HOLDS TALKS WITH VATICAN DELEGATION

LD221226 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] A Vatican delegation headed by Papal Nuncio Archbishop Luigi Poggi is holding talks in our country. The delegation was received by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the Office for Church Affairs. At the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, bilateral relations and topics of interest to both sides were discussed. During its stay in Hungary, the Vatican delegation paid a visit to Laszlo Cardinal Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom. It also met with members of the Bench of Bishops and called on several church institutions.

MSZMP, SOVIET OFFICIALS HONOR LENIN IN BUDAPEST

LD221315 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 22 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 115th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin a wreath laying ceremony was held at the statue of the founder of the Soviet state and outstanding personality of the international working class movement on Dozsa Gyorgy Street, Budapest, Monday. Wreaths were laid by representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and Budapest Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Soviet Embassy in Budapest, the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Budapest Municipal Council.

MILITARY AIRCRAFT CRASHES NEAR ERD, TWO KILLED

LD221652 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] A military aircraft crashed today on a practice flight near Erd. As a result of the accident two civilians died, one person suffered serious injuries, and another two suffered light injuries. Three houses were damaged, two of them seriously. An investigation into the circumstances of the accident has begun with the help of military experts.

WARSAW SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS POPIELUSZKO VERDICT

LD221822 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] An appeal hearing on Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnapping and murder has ended at the Supreme Court in Warsaw. The court passed its sentence at 1908.

First: The sentence against which an appeal was lodged is herewith upheld. Second: The defendants Grzegorz Piotrowski, Leszek Pekala, Waldemar Marek Chmielewski, and Adam Pietruszka each are ordered by the court to pay a Z12,000 appeal fee to the treasury plus the costs of the appeal proceedings. Third: The above-mentioned defendants are ordered to pay, in equal shares, to each of the auxiliary prosecutors, Marianna Popieluszko, Waldemar Chrostowski, and Jozef Popieluszko the solicitor's costs in the appeal proceedings; each to pay for the participation of one plenipotentiary.

Let us recall that, according to the sentence of the first court, Grzegorz Piotrowski was sentenced to a total of 25 years' imprisonment and 10 years' deprivation of civic rights; Adam Pietruszka to a total of 25 years' imprisonment and 10 years' deprivation of civic rights; Leszek Pekala to 15 years' imprisonment; and Waldemar Chmielewski to 14 years' imprisonment.

POLISH-SOVIET TREATY ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY HELD

Jaruzelski, Leaders Attend

LD210148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the PPR and the USSR is being marked by the two peoples jointly at the same time that they are celebrating the 115th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin -- the creator and leader of the first workers and peasants state. The focal point of the celebrations was a solemn concert organized in Warsaw by the main board of the Polish-Soviet friendship society and the Ministry of Culture and Art. The Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science was filled in large number by representatives of the work forces from metropolitan factories, workers' movement veterans, World War II ex-servicemen, and representatives of the highest authorities including, among others, Henryk Jablonski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, and Roman Malinowski. Speeches were delivered by Zbigniew Messner and the USSR's ambassador to Poland, Aleksandr Aksenov.

A reception took place at the USSR Embassy in Warsaw. The reception was attended by representatives of the highest party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Messner Speaks

LD202045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1455 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Speech by Zbigniew Messner, deputy premier and PZPR Politburo member, at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between Poland and the USSR -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed assembly: The history of the PPR has been shaped in close alliance and cooperation with the USSR.

The liberation of our country by the Soviet Army and comradeship-in-arms in the joint struggle against German fascism became the germ of a new form of Polish foreign policy, a guarantee of the permanence and inviolability of our borders, of building a socialist economy, and of the historic convergence and steadfast friendship between our peoples.

The decisive role in shaping this alliance was played by the progressive forces of our nation, among which the PZPR was the leader. It was the PZPR that brought about fundamental changes in the PPR's relations with the USSR -- in the name of the fundamental *raison d'etat* and the interests of the state -- and brought about their consistent molding into a political and class alliance and into fraternity between the two nations.

This unambiguous political choice made by the Polish left has passed the test of history. Its legal foundations were laid by the conclusion on 21 April 1945 of the Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Aid, and Postwar Cooperation between the PPR and the USSR, the 40th anniversary of which we are celebrating solemnly today. This alliance, said Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski during his visit to the USSR in May last year, has been ratified by history. It guarantees Poland's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its just borders. It is also a factor in Soviet security. In the course of its history the PPR has concluded various alliances, treaties, and agreements. Their permanence and credibility proved, however, to be none too great. They were rather a seasonal occurrence, a proverbial house of cards, rather than a genuine foundation for Poland's policies. Only this alliance has stood the test of time. The past 40-year period has confirmed its growing vitality and relevance.

The importance of the treaty for Polish-Soviet cooperation lay in its creation of the bases for bilateral relations founded on the principles of socialist internationalism, and manifesting itself in respect for sovereignty, equal rights, fraternal aid, and mutual benefits from economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. The conclusion of this treaty also had a meaning that went beyond the framework of bilateral relations. It follows from the treaty that both countries will not only fight for their own security but will also aim, and I quote, at the most genuine cooperation in all international undertakings aimed at assuring the peace and security of the nations. This has allowed a growth in the prestige of the young Polish people's state and placed it in international politics at the side of the Land of the Soviets, the main power in the antifascist coalition.

Forty years are of little importance in the history of humanity, but they constitute a whole epoch in the life of reborn socialist Poland. During this period of our country has experienced transformations that constitute a social and economic breakthrough. Thanks to the help of the USSR, the historic work of reconstruction has been carried out. Powerful foundations have been laid for the comprehensive and rapid development of Poland. This revolutionary period immediately after the war is a further shining page in our friendship. In step with our progressive industrialization and the fundamental increase in our economic potential, relations between our states have been enriched with new forms of cooperation and have attained increasingly high levels of partnership. Between 1950 and 1984 Polish-Soviet trade has increased, in current prices, by 35 times -- from R312 million to R11 billion. Such a growth in trade is exceedingly beneficial for our exports because of the size and absorptive power of the Soviet market, and for our productive capacity. This is a decisive factor in the increased mass production of many of the items produced by Polish industry, in the expansion of export production, and in the satisfaction of our own needs. In this way there has been development of the shipping, construction and road machine, electrical engineering, and pharmaceutical industries and finally, the export of entire manufacturing facilities.

The structure of our exports to the USSR is highly favorable. It is dominated at present by the share of finished industrial products.

This share now amounts to more than 90 percent of the entire supplies, whereas, for example, in 1960 it amounted to not quite 40 percent. On the other hand, in imports from the Land of the Soviets the main items are fuel, raw materials, and materials essential for production. In our country's economic situation, this has fundamental significance and in many branches is the sole source of supply imports. Thanks to those supplies which, in accordance with the agreement, have provided reliable supplies to the Polish economy, the functioning of industry has been possible also in the difficult years of economic collapse and restrictions applied by the West.

In all, trade with the Land of the Soviets today covers more than one-third of Poland's entire foreign trade. Its planned character, the agreed price-fixing mechanism and the stable structure of mutual supplies make it possible to effectively limit the influence of disturbances on world markets. In recent years, the global principles of balancing trade turnover, agreed with the Soviet leadership, have had particular significance for the Polish economy in fighting against the effects of the crisis.

For several years imports from the USSR have exceeded exports; the difference is made up by the low rates of interest given by the Soviet side. The fraternal help is therefore evident, which makes it easier for us to overcome various kinds of economic difficulty. In trade, the scope of specialization and production cooperation is constantly widening. Poland is continuing its participation in raw material undertakings in the USSR and, together with the Soviet partner, will finalize some investments on Polish territory.

Among the factors causing a broadening of Polish-Soviet cooperation in new areas, an important role is played by qualitative changes taking place in the economies of both countries. Our specialists are carefully analyzing Soviet experiences in the field of managing and running industry, especially in the field of brigade principles of organizing production; the general and comprehensive certification of workplaces and working posts; and the new principles of guaranteeing good quality production. Direct cooperation between enterprises and institutions is broadening considerably; this facilitates, on the one hand, the achievement of desired economic results and, on the other hand, closer ties of friendship and admiration. This has great political and moral significance.

The role of science is growing in consolidating comprehensive cooperation with the Land of the Soviets. Scientific exchange between the academies of science, scientific institutes, and universities is developing. Topics with priority significance for our countries are being worked out jointly. A large role in strengthening the Polish-Soviet alliance and relations of friendship is played by cultural cooperation.

We recall with satisfaction our talks and various undertakings, and the Days of Polish Culture in the USSR, which were organized to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. Soviet society is also acquainting itself with the cultural achievements of our country. We were sincerely glad that this presentation was warmly received, with great interest, by the Soviet people. The Days of Soviet Culture, currently in progress in Poland, organized to mark the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid, and Cooperation, have become a great cultural event, a demonstration of our brotherhood and closeness.

The interest of our country's society in the many events and spectacles confirms that Soviet culture is valued and liked in Poland; that it helps deepen mutual acquaintance and understanding between our nations. We warmly welcome to Poland the official delegation to the Days of Soviet Culture, which includes Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR. [applause]

We sincerely and warmly welcome the Soviet creative people, artists, and cultural activists. [applause]

Direct contacts between our societies are developing fruitfully. They are evident in the cooperation between friendly towns, voivodships, workplaces, and, finally border regions. The Soviet-Polish and Polish-Soviet friendship societies have contributed a great deal to this. Contacts between youth organizations of our countries are increasingly active. This year's 12th youth and student festival in Moscow will be an opportunity for meetings of representatives of the young generation, for deepening friendship and brotherhood.

After 40 years, we can state with satisfaction today that the basic terms of the historic April Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Aid, and Cooperation have proven themselves in practice and have been fully reflected in everyday life. The signing in Moscow in May last year of the Long-Term Program for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000 marks the beginning of a qualitatively, extraordinarily important phase in cooperation between our country and the USSR. It will promote the successful resolution of economic tasks faced by the two partners, and at the same time will favor improved satisfaction of growing social needs.

This program creates clear prospects for a beneficial reorientation of the Polish economy toward more intensive cooperation with the USSR and with the entire community of socialist states. Rapid practical realization of its terms will accelerate our economy's overcoming of the accumulated difficulties and will make us more independent of the conjunctural fluctuations on the world market and of the effects of the restrictions imposed by the U.S. Administration.

The Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, during its session in October last year, drew up a plan of essential steps in this area and schedule for specific action. Consequently, implementation of the program should help shape the program of structural transformation of our industry; help provide essential raw materials to our country; and help us improve our joint efforts to develop technically and technology.

In scientific-technological cooperation, the overriding aid is joint, effective utilization of the considerable intellectual and material potential in areas decisive to modernization and progress. This particularly applies to the production and application of electronic components, the construction and introduction of systems of automatic robots, and to biotechnology and other spheres decisive now for the development of both our countries.

Last December, we hosted a delegation of eminent representatives of Soviet science and technology. The purpose of the delegation visit was to specify the tasks contained in the program and to create closer contact with our scientific circles. Further intensification of this cooperation is in the vital interests of both countries. We will promote rapid introduction of the best scientific and technological solutions into industrial practice. Both the PPR and the USSR attach great importance to deepening and developing socialist integration of the economies of the CEMA member-states. We support streamlining the operational mechanisms of this organization. Cooperation within CEMA creates for our country possibilities of effectively solving fundamental developmental problems. We are decisively in favor of rapid and full implementation of the decisions of last year's CEMA member-countries' summit.

Esteemed assembly, Poland and the USSR have been fighting for the maintenance of peace for 40 years after the end of the most bloody war in history.

They are doing everything possible to prevent a new war. Thanks to the initiatives of the Land of the Soviets, thanks to the consistent efforts of the USSR and the entire community of socialist states, the longest period of peace in the history of Europe is in progress.

The creation of a world socialist system after World War II, the increase in its economic importance and military power is an effective barrier to all attempts at aggression. Consistent efforts by the states of the socialist community eliminating war once and for all as a way of resolving conflicts is based on the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence of states with different socioeconomic systems. Unfortunately, in recent years we have seen intensified attacks by imperialist forces on socialism. The Washington administration has begun developing space weapons. Under U.S. pressure, the deployment of medium-range missiles aimed at targets on the territory of the USSR, Poland, and other fraternal countries has begun in the West European states.

The negotiations in progress in Geneva on preventing the militarization of space and limiting medium-range strategic and nuclear weapons provide opportunity for a return to the policy of detente and for averting the threat to humanity of a nuclear war. Our coordinated activity in the international arena should use this opportunity to guarantee peace to the whole world. We observe with disquiet the recently growing number of revanchist and revisionist speeches in the FRG. Together with the USSR and the states of our socialist community, we will continue consistently and effectively to oppose all attempts to revise the political-territorial order in Europe shaped after World War II.

We are in favor of dialogue with all forces, including those in the FRG, which recognize the irreversibility of the present political and territorial shape of our continent, and which desire genuine development of relations with Poland. We hope that this constructive trend will prevail in the policies of the FRG.

A peace offensive by the socialist countries is in progress. New disarmament proposals are being submitted aimed at reducing international tension. Poland is in solidarity with and actively supports the entire complex of Soviet peace and disarmament initiatives. We enthusiastically support the USSR's decision on a unilateral moratorium, from 8 April this year to November this year, on deploying its medium-range missiles in Europe and the important Soviet proposals presented in an interview by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the PRAVDA daily.
[applause]

We will continue to strengthen our politico-defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact -- a factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world. For nearly 30 years it has ensured security for its participants and guaranteed the postwar territorial-political order in Europe. It fulfills an important role in shaping and coordinating the member-states' foreign policy. Our party and state have always treated participation of the PPR in the Warsaw Pact as a priority matter of fundamental significance. We have always worked actively for its strengthening. Poland continuously makes its due contribution to the treaty's political actions and to the defensive undertakings within the framework of the joint armed forces, as we are aware that it is a fundamental factor of security and peace for the Polish nation.

We are preparing for the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. They should become a great demonstration of peace and friendship and unite all forces in the struggle to prevent a new war. This is a special anniversary for our nations. The USSR played the leading role in the victory and in smashing Nazi Germany. Poland was the first to oppose Nazi aggression, conducting a heroic armed struggle on many war fronts. Both our nations bought the victory with a great sacrifice of blood.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed assembly: The Polish-Soviet alliance and fraternal relations are based on the indissoluble ideological unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties: the PZPR and the CPSU. They are guided by the principle of socialist internationalism. They define the goals and tasks of further consolidation and development of comprehensive Polish-Soviet cooperation. The most vital class, national, and state interests find expression in this.

The ideological unity of our parties has emerged victorious from the years of difficult political tests for Poland. The ideals are lasting and unfringeable, which gave birth to that unity. They have their source in the thoughts and achievements of the great Lenin, the creator and leader of the revolution. We will be ceremonially celebrating, together with the entire progressive world, the 115th anniversary of his birth. The historic achievement of Lenin has become the foundation of the brotherhood and cooperation of our parties, states, and nations.

Long live steadfast Polish-Soviet friendship! May the unity and comprehensive cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties, the PZPR and the CPSU, grow deeper! [applause] Long live the USSR and may it flourish -- the homeland of Lenin, the mainstay of socialism and progress throughout the world! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

PAP Commentator on Anniversary

LD191742 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Polish-Soviet Treaty: Alliance Proved by Practice (by PAP commentator) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 (PAP) -- Assessing the 40-year period of Polish-Soviet cooperation which has passed since the signing of the Polish-Soviet "Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Cooperation" the anniversary of which is due on April 21, one is struck by the immense scale of attainments.

This cooperation, undergoing evolution from Soviet unilateral assistance, through two-way trade, to comprehensive, partner-like cooperation, is marked by an immense dynamics of growth. For example, in the years 1950-84 Polish-Soviet turnover grew from 312 million roubles to 11 billion roubles. In 1985, in [word indistinct] the trade protocol, it should reach 11.7 billion roubles.

Within the framework of the treaty of alliance, nations of the two countries get closer together in terms of culture, alongside developing cooperation in the field of education, and tightening contacts between border provinces. Considerable accomplishments have been reported by friendship societies operating in both countries.

Neither should one disregard the broader significance of the Polish-Soviet treaty, stemming from the latter's role as an important factor of peace and stabilization, inviolability of borders and peaceful order in Europe. The Polish-Soviet alliance, given the international-legal form of the treaty, and similar Soviet treaties with other socialist states, provided the foundation of the system of security for countries in this part of Europe. The Polish-Soviet treaty created conditions for the rebirth of the Polish state within borders embracing the regained, ancient territories in the Odra and Nysa Rivers, and along the Baltic coast.

The 40-year period confirmed with full obviousness that the 1945 treaty was not a declaration of intentions, but turned out to be a politically-tested, genuine instrument of the two countries' cooperation in numerous fields, and an element of peace order in our continent.

The treaty's international significance grows even more in view of the aggravated international situation. Poland and the Soviet Union, as allies, alongside other socialist states, oppose the confrontation course and the arms race, offering on their part the policy of defending peace, halting the arms race and developing international cooperation. The allied relations with the Soviet Union continue to be enriched. Their strongest link consists in the systemic community. There is also the will on both sides to continue and broaden brotherly friendship and cooperation. This is reflected in developing bilateral contacts on various planes, the latest proof of which is the Soviet Culture Days currently held in this country. The will to continue cooperation has also been reflected in the "Long-Range Programme for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Poland and the Soviet Union Till 2000," signed last year by the leaders of the two countries.

GORBACHEV MAY ATTEND WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD222211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 22 Apr 85

["The World Panorama" program presented by Zdzislaw Stankiewicz and Andrzej Walatek]

[Text] The week that is beginning will bring a series of important political events. All the agencies are pointing above all to the meeting of the leaders of the states and parties of the socialist countries. The meeting, scheduled for Warsaw, is aimed at extending the fraternal political and defensive alliance, the Warsaw Pact, which has already been in existence for 30 years. It is being recalled that following the first 20 years of its existence, in 1975, the Warsaw Pact was extended for another 10 years. The agencies are pointing out that the leaders of the PPR, Hungary, Romania, the USSR, and the other socialist states were already lending their full support to the idea of a further extension of the treaty last month. The REUTER news agency recalled General Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement to the effect that complete unity of views exists on this issue.

It is also being pointed out that the exchange of telegrams between the PPR and the USSR on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance stated that -- in the current international situation when reactionary circles in the West are placing their stakes on the achievement of military supremacy over the socialist community, when increases in all kinds of offensive armaments are being implemented, when plans are being drawn up to militarize outer space, and when the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements are being questioned along with the territorial and political realities that came into being in Europe following World War II -- consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries is of particular significance.

In these circumstances it becomes important to continue to fortify the political and defensive alliance of our countries, the Warsaw Pact, which guarantees the security of the states of the socialist community and the integrity of their borders. Let us add, as it is our duty as journalists to do, that, as REUTER news agency writes, it is expected that Mikhail Gorbachev will be traveling to Warsaw. It will be his first foreign visit since he assumed the post of CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

POLISH SHARE OF USSR TRADE DECLINES TO 8 PERCENT

LD230001 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 22 -- During the entire period since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Poland and the USSR in 1945, the USSR has invariably been Poland's number one economic partner.

Poland's trade with the USSR accounts for one-third of Polish global foreign turnover.

As Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz recalled in his interview for PAP, the capital goods imports was of particular importance at the beginning of the cooperation the USSR then supplied Poland with a great amount of industrial equipment.

Those deliveries were the basis for the process of Poland's industrialization. Soviet capital equipment helped to construct and provide equipment for some 300 Polish industrial plants, which turn out over 30 percent of Poland's present global industrial production.

Regular and big orders from the USSR started the development of many Poland's modern industries which now produce goods also for export to the USSR and other countries. Shipbuilding and aviation industries are good examples here.

The expansion of the Polish engineering industry made it possible to sell to the USSR complete [word indistinct] plants. In the past 40 years Poland delivered machinery and equipment for over 200 complete industrial plants to the USSR, including sulphuric acid works, fibreboards and chipboards factories, sugar mills, yeast producing mills, silica bricks factories and others.

At the present stage, Poland mainly strives to further broaden the ties of coproduction and production specialization type, Minister Nestorowicz stressed. This helps increase production, animate scientific and technical progress, and, of course -- as a final result -- increase trade exchange with all its benefits for the two partners.

Up to 1980, Poland's share in the overall turnover of the Soviet Union totalled 9-10 per cent. The figure now decreased to slightly over 8 per cent. We are behind not only the GDR, but also Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. This is the result of the Polish economy's breakdown in the first years of this decade, the foreign trade minister recalled.

As soon as possible, we should return to the position of at least the second biggest trade partner of the Soviet Union among the socialist states, as it was not long ago. The consultations of both countries' state planning committees referring to the next five years are currently close to end. We can say that the turnover in the years 1986-1990 will increase compared to years 1981-1985.

This is of particular significance as Poland's economic relations and trade with the Soviet Union are of utmost importance for us. The experience of the past forty years and the latest period reaffirmed that it is the cooperation with our eastern partner and other CMEA members where we can look for sources of economic development and the scientific, technological, and production progress necessary to this end.

USSR'S DEMICHEV MARKS 40 YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP

Visits Auschwitz

LD191515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Petr Demichev, Soviet minister of culture, has visited the former Hitlerite extermination camp at Oswiechim-Brezezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau). Together with accompanying people he laid flowers at the Death Wall near the 11th block. Minister Demichev is staying in our country in connection with Days of Soviet Culture in Poland.

Decorated by Jablonski

LD201944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman, has decorated Petr Demichev, Soviet minister of culture, with the Commander's Cross With Star of the Order of Merit of the PPR. The award was presented for distinguished achievements in the consolidation and development of cultural cooperation between the PPR and the USSR. When presenting the award, Henryk Jablonski referred to the genesis and historical effects of the Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation, signed 40 years ago, and stressed the importance of cultural cooperation in bringing the two peoples closer together. Jozef Czyrek also met Petr Demichev. They discussed the current state of cultural cooperation and plans for the future. Both men touched on the issue of the responsibility creators and artists bear in the struggle for peace and detente, in the context of the world congress of intellectuals being planned in Poland.

Seen Off by Czyrek

LD212208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2101 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Soviet Minister of Culture Petr Demichev, seen off by Jozef Czyrek, Waldemar Swirgon, and Kazimierz Zygulski, has left Poland. Before flying out, the guest visited the well-known actor and art collector Wojciech Sienion. Minister Demichev looked over his collection and talked about the social role and responsibility of creative people and artists, as well as about the significance of creative work and art in everyday life.

BCP'S TODOROV ENDS POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL TALKS

AU191913 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Warsaw, April 19 (BTA correspondent) -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, ended its official visit to Poland.

The Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party (P.U.W.P.) and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State. They met with Mr Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, with Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski, leader of the P.U.W.P. parliamentary group, Politburo member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, with Mr Roman Malinowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party. The Bulgarian parliamentarians conferred with Mr Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm, and with members of the Sejm.

During their talks the Bulgarian delegation and the Polish leaders surveyed the international situation and stressed the importance of the forthcoming celebration of the 40th anniversary since the victory over fascism. Emphasis was laid on the role of the Warsaw Treaty for the strengthening of peace and stability in Europe and in the world.

They analysed in depth bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction over their upgrade development in all spheres. Special attention was paid to the promotion of contacts between the parliaments, the public and youth organisations of the two countries, as well as to the direct contacts between enterprises.

The importance was accentuated of the cooperation between the BCP and the PUWP and more specifically of the decision, taken at the March 1985 meeting in Sofia between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, to set up a commission on interparty cooperation, which is due to convene.

The Polish side noted with satisfaction the good cooperation between Bulgaria and Poland on the international scene. It emphasised the great importance of the support which Bulgaria renders to the Polish People's Republic in a number of international organisations, such as the I.L.O. and the Ecosoc, of her moral and material backing at the time of greatest hardships for the Polish people. The Polish side showed great interest in the Bulgarian experience of quality control, in agriculture and in other fields.

Mr Stanko Todorov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, briefed the Polish leaders on Bulgaria's foreign policy and more particularly on her policy in the Balkans, stressing the desire of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to maintain good-neighbour relations with all Balkan countries.

GLEMP RETURNS FROM ITALY VISIT, MEETING WITH POPE

LD221845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the primate of Poland, has returned to Poland after a 1-week working visit to Italy. During his visit he was received by Pope John Paul II held a number of talks with other Vatican dignitaries, and visited some Italian cities. The primate was welcomed at the Okecie Airport in Warsaw by representatives of the Episcopate with Episcopate Secretary Archbishop Bromislaw Dabrowski. Also present was Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Religious Affairs Office.

OFFICIAL ON STATE PROSECUTION OF CHURCH OFFICIALS

DW231013 West Berlin ARD Television Network in German 1915 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Interview with Aleksandr Merker, head of the Polish Office for Religious Affairs, by correspondent Werner Sonne in Warsaw; date not given; from the "Kontraste" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Sonne] What charges is the state leveling at the church now, or are there any concrete charges at all against the church?

[Merker] The charges are directed against specific people and not the church as an institution.

[Sonne] Who is being charged; who are these specific people?

[Merker] The charges apply to a relatively small number of clergymen, including some bishops. However, the bishops are only a minority. They are concerning themselves with matters that definitely have nothing to do with religious freedom -- even if you use a very broad interpretation of that term -- but that constitute pure politics.

[Sonne] Do you think that the state might start legal proceedings against clergymen or even bishops?

[Merker] So far we have avoided this. However, the law applies equally to everyone. In any event, it would not be in the interests of the state for such proceedings to occur.

CEAUSESCU SPEECHES DURING CANADIAN VISIT

At Canadian Parliament Luncheon

AU170801 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2146 GMT 16 Apr 85

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Address" -- AGERPRES headline; at a luncheon given in his honor by Canadian Speaker of the Senate Guy Charbonneau and Speaker of the House of Commons John Bosley in Ottawa 16 Apr]

[Text] Ottawa AGERPRES 16/4/1985 -- In his address during the luncheon given in his honour by the leaders of the Canadian Parliament, Romania's president said:

We came to Canada inspired by the wish to confer new dimensions on the relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries. I should like to state that the interviews and talks we have conducted so far ended with fine results. We may say we agreed together with the prime minister, with the government of your country, to expand economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other ties between Romania and Canada.

We discussed a lot about international issues, and this because of the particularly serious world situation. We start from the fact that the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear one in particular, the achievement of nuclear disarmament and the promotion of a policy of peace and collaboration among all peoples are major problems of our days. For an end to the nuclear arms race and space militarization we think first of the conclusion of appropriate agreements between the Soviet Union and the USA in Geneva.

We in Europe are particularly concerned over the new missiles that are sited on our continent. We work for a stop in their deployment on either side, for a passage to the withdrawal of medium-range missiles as well as of the other nuclear weapons. During the talks with your prime minister we reached the joint conclusion that firmer action should be taken to this effect.

We think that the parliaments, the Canadian House of Commons and Senate and the Grand National Assembly of Romania have particularly high responsibilities. We should like that our parliaments work still more actively, alongside the parliaments in other states of the world, for the building of a world of peace and friendship among all nations.

We are concerned for the successful unfolding of the Stockholm meeting and of the other meetings on European cooperation and peace.

We also give special attention to questions related to underdevelopment and a new international economic order.

As you know there are many international issues, and therefore all peoples and parliaments, all politicians and heads of state should work for their settlement by way of negotiations, for complete renunciation of the use or threat of force. There is room on our planet for each people to develop independently and choose the system it wishes, without any outside interference.

At the end of his address President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his hope that the visit to Canada would be an important moment in the chronicle of relations between the two countries and peoples, and stated that he would have been particularly satisfied if such ties of collaboration had developed more powerfully between the Romanian and Canadian parliaments.

To Canadian Businessmen

AU190828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Report on speech made by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 16 April Ottawa meeting with Canadian businessmen]

[Text] Ottawa, AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- Speaking at a meeting with Canadian businessmen in Ottawa, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania pointed to the good results of his Canadian visit.

I am glad to meet during my visit, Canadian businessmen who have or want to have relations with Romania, the president said, adding that Romanian-Canadian cooperation had somehow developed and that a positive experience had accumulated.

More specifically, there is our cooperation and the agreement to build Candu nuclear powers in Romania, which are indeed a major economic and technical objective. However, I want to be frank and show that the level of Romanian-Canadian economic ties is still very low in our opinion.

I have talked with Mr prime minister, with other cabinet members about the growth of economic exchanges to reach a one thousand million dollar mark both ways in a few years' time.

We are interested in furthering our cooperation in the construction of such plants in other countries. We have a first five-generator nuclear centre under way and are planning to start this year a second one, also comprising five generating sets. Overall, we want to have ten Candu power sets.

On that line, we greatly appreciate the Canadian industry's participation. I have noted that group of Canadian enterprises' wish for a growing participation, if possible. However, for that to be achieved, we should agree on counter-purchases. To the extent we can agree on these questions, the participation of the Canadian industry can be discussed. This also applied to other spheres of activity, but now I am specifically referring to nuclear plants.

Romania made a decision -- that it has firmly abided by -- not to resort to any credits any more. We want really balanced trade and payments to be the basis of our economic ties. I know that some of these problems had been discussed by representatives of Romanian enterprises, so I will not dwell on them now.

Large imports of iron ore, metallurgical coal and other important materials from Canada have been discussed these days. I also discussed with mr prime minister the Canadian Government's support to and facilities for these exchanges.

We would like joint companies with Canadian societies to be established in Romania the products of which we could sell in our geographical area, a fact that would appreciably ease transport problems and have many other well-known advantages. Already we have joint enterprises with firms and companies from other states. Under the laws, foreign partners in each joint society can hold up to 49 percent of its capital. One such joint company is with Controldata of the USA. But there are others -- with French, British and West German firms -- and we could establish more with Canadian companies or enterprises. Under certain circumstances, we are ready to take part in the establishment of such enterprises in Canada. We are a party to such joint companies also in other countries. So, our views are broad and we wish to find the best ways that are most advantageous to both sides to expand not only economic exchanges, but also cooperation in production.

On countertrade, Nicolae Ceausescu noted that that kind of trade which was not new warranted balanced trade and payments, with payment for export being made in due time. But we assume there must be counter-purchases, therefore conditions in order that imports be fully paid for, he said. Obviously, the products sold in exchange will cover a wide range. We do not take a narrow view of barter, and we are of the opinion that the governments, the Canadian Government more specifically, the foreign affairs minister, have an important role to play in that respect.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech also covered aspects of Romanian sales to Canada. He supported a freer marketing of Romanian products in Canada, given the fact that many are subject to licenses or quotas that are pretty low and must be discussed annually. I emphasize this, the president showed, so that you may understand our great concern that each contract should contain provisions for Romanian exports that enable us to pay for imports on time. Certainly, licenses and contingents are not used by Canada alone, there are other countries that also use them. And it so happens that it is precisely the countries where most talk is done about free trade that impose the largest number of licenses and quotas. The USA for instance, has recently taken drastic measures to limit metal imports, from its Western partners included, which I understood to affect Canada, too.

Therefore, when we speak about the growth of economic relations, we must by all means find the ways -- which we assume to be counter-purchases or counter-trade, that are not seen narrowly by us -- to pay for the imports we want to make from Canada. After all, these are the criteria and reasons behind our insistence on counter-trade, on barter. Of course problems may sometimes arise. There were firms with which we readily solved the problem when it occurred. Take for instance the new nuclear power plants the conventional part of which we import or make jointly with "General Electric" and an Italian firm. This is a pretty large financial deal. Both with the "General Electric" and with the Italians we have a hundred-per-cent counter-trade and I must tell you that "General Electric" already buys more than it pledged to. Therefore this is not an insoluble problem. All the more this is not so as it is rooted in the need to provide conditions for balanced trade and for your exports to Romania to be paid for in due time. But, I repeat, we include herein the license -- or quota-granting for Romanian products so that an about one thousand million dollar worth of trade could be achieved in the next few years. And we also include herein the establishment of joint companies and our cooperation on third markets. In that way we hope our economic exchanges to reach the afore-said level and relations between Romania and Canada to develop broadly.

I spoke about economic matters, but the growth of economic ties is highly important for political relations, for friendship between our two peoples. Economic exchanges can develop only if a peace policy is pursued, hence the great importance we have attached during our visit to international questions, to disarmament, nuclear first of all, to the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the USA.

Romania is engaged in a wide-ranging economic and social programme spanning the next five years, until 1990 and, in some areas, the next fifteen years, until the year 2000. It enabled the Romanian industry to grow at a rate of almost 7 percent last year, providing the conditions for an even higher rise this year and for this 6-7 percent growth pace to be kept in the next five years. But we want to make long-term agreements, said President Nicolae Ceausescu in conclusion, for five years at least, but preferably for 10-15 years because only this gives stability to economic cooperation and confidence to both sides.

With the experience until now, and the talks we have had these past few days as a basis, I am confident that relations between our two countries, economic ties, cooperation between Romanian enterprises and Canadian companies and firms will see an even more rapid growth.

At AEC Dinner

AU190831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Report on toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 16 April Ottawa dinner given in his honor by the administrative board of the company Atomic Energy of Canada]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/4/1985 -- Speaking at a dinner given by the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania showed his satisfaction for the fine results of Romanian-Canadian cooperation in nuclear power and said he was hopeful it would develop more in the future, to include the building of nuclear power plants in Romania and cooperation with other countries.

As part of our visit, the President of Romania said, together with your prime minister and government we have come to common conclusions on the future growth of cooperation between Romania and Canada. They served as a basis for new agreements on cooperation in nuclear power and other significant understandings with various firms in other areas.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the great significance and importance of Romanian-Canadian cooperation in the nuclear field especially under the present international circumstances when there is a serious threat of another world war in which nuclear weapons would inevitably be used.

Let nuclear energy serve peaceful purposes alone so that people may enjoy life, sing, stay the way nature has made them, the Romanian president said.

Noting the many things that the Romanian and Canadian peoples had had in common in past times, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that they also had many things in common in the present time, their concern with independent economic and social development, with welfare and happiness.

Stressing that both Romania and Canada have their own development programmes, the president said: We want our peoples fully to benefit from the achievements of science and culture, to have an increasingly higher standard of living. But, for them to do that, we need peace. Therefore, in discussing our future cooperation we must be determined to do everything we can to put an end to arming, nuclear first and foremost, to ensure the people's foremost right to exist, to live in freedom. I must tell you that, together with the prime minister of Canada, we have agreed that greater action should be taken by our two countries also on that line. Therefore we want our cooperation in nuclear energy, and in other realms to lead to closer cooperation internationally, to a peace policy that gives each people the possibility to concentrate its forces on economic and social growth, on solutions to the grave outstanding underdevelopment problems, so that new economic relations can be built on the basis of equality and respect for each nation's independence, altogether ruling out the threat or use of force.

Let the earth, but then also the sky and the stars be free from nuclear weapons. We need no "star wars" we need stars to stay the way they are and give people a sense of infinity, of their ability to unravel the secrets of nature. Not long ago I said I wanted young people in love to be able to look at the stars also in future, and to dream about things, like people have done for so many millennia. Let the stars be for future generations, for our grandchildren and great-grandchildren, for as long as the world is.

However, only if peace is safeguarded can each people develop, trade grow, science advance and culture flourish.

Our countries belong to two military alliances, two opposite military blocs. We hope to overcome this, but until this is done, each of us should take action within the alliances and, together with other peoples, put an end to the arms race, promote disarmament. So as to give perspective to our cooperation we ought most resolutely to work in defence of peace, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ALBANIA'S ALIA ON ELECTION

AU191036 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, Tirana:

On your election to the position of first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, I would like to extend to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself personally, congratulations and best wishes for success in the highly responsible activity entrusted to you.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

DEPENDENCE ON USSR TO COUNTER ENERGY SHORTAGES

AU211300 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 21 Apr 85

[By Didier Fauqueux]

[Text] Bucharest, April 21 (AFP) -- Romania, emerging from an exceptionally bitter winter which practically paralyzed the economy and highlighted energy shortages, is now counting on the Soviet Union to help it out of trouble, sources close to President Nicolae Ceausescu said this weekend.

During several months the population in the capital suffered from partial lack of heating, electricity and petrol.

At the Foreign Ministry, officials hold that relations between Bucharest and Moscow are developing in a positive way, commenting: "We envisage doubling or even tripling our trade with the Soviet Union."

Western diplomatic sources here see a link between this warming of relations with the Soviet Union, and concessions made by Mr. Ceausescu regarding renewal of the Warsaw Pact. Romania made known several months ago that it wanted the extension of the pact limited to a period of five years, with a clause guaranteeing that foreign armies would not use Romanian territory during maneuvers. These demands have since been dropped.

The Warsaw Pact, linking East European countries militarily, is to be renewed at the end of the month in Warsaw for a period of 20 years as sought by Moscow, East European sources said.

A draft economic agreement envisages that bilateral trade will this year be 17 per cent higher than in 1984, Bucharest sources said.

The Soviet commercial representative here, Aleksander Afanaseyev, said recently that the Soviet Union was prepared to supply between three and 3.5 million tonnes of oil to Romania in 1985 "in return for products required by the Soviet economy."

If these undertakings are carried out they will result in a doubling of Soviet oil supplies which did not exceed 1.5 million tonnes in 1984. Romania, which last year produced 11.6 million tonnes, had to import 10 million tonnes.

The Romanian Government holds that it has been the victim of what is termed "discriminatory" treatment by the Soviet Union which demanded that payment for its oil be made mainly in currency or so-called hard products, meaning products which can be exported to third countries.

Romanian authorities have not given any details on the percentage of Soviet oil for which payment must be made in hard products, but Western sources believe it could be about 70 per cent which would be a significant burden on the economy.

Sources here have suggested that talks are being held to reconsider the question.

Bilateral economic cooperation is also likely to involve the construction of a nuclear power plant, probably in the east of the country.

It would be the country's second nuclear plant after one built by Canadian interests which is due to enter service two years from now at Cernavoda near the Black Sea.

Soviet deliveries of natural gas, which totalled 1.2 billion cubic metres in 1984, and of electrical energy, totalling 800 million kilowatt hours, might also be increased in return for Romania's participation in major Soviet projects such as the Yambor gas pipeline and the Sudyin nuclear power station in the Ukraine.

VERDET RECEIVES MALKOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION

AU221935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1985 -- Over April 15-22, 1985 a delegation of activists of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by N.I. Malkov, alternate member of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the Magadan CPSU Regional Committee, swapped experience in Romania.

The Soviet guests had talks at the CC of the RCP, the State Planning Committee, the Committee for People's Councils' Affairs, the Sibiu County RCP Committee and the Rimnicu Vilcea Municipal RCP Committee, saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Sibiu and Rimnicu Vilce municipalities.

At the end of the visit, the delegation was received by Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH AUSTRIA -- Vienna AGERPRES 4/4 1985 -- Talks were conducted in Vienna between Gheorghe David, Romanian minister of agriculture, and Guenter Haiden, federal minister of agriculture and forestry of Austria. A protocol was signed on collaboration between the two ministries over 1985-1986. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1705 GMT 4 Apr 85 AU]

DJURANOVIC IN KOSOVO: DISCUSSES ECONOMY, POLITICSVisits Prizren

LD191734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Prizren, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the second day of his visit to Kosovo, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, together with Branko Pesic, vice president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Nebih Qasi, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo; and Nedjo Borkovic, President of the Kosovo Executive Council, visited Prizren today. In a brief talk with representatives of sociopolitical structures, he was informed about the municipality's socioeconomic development.

Taking part in the talks, Veselin Djuranovic said:

"In the municipality's next medium-term development plan, priority must be given to the programs with increased chances for succeeding in foreign markets and those which will increase employment. This all calls for increased efficiency in establishing contacts with associated labor, primarily with those organizations that can offer such programs. Municipalities themselves must become involved in this."

Your economy, Djuranovic remarked, largely depends on imports, so it is necessary to pay particular attention to this in order to increase the local work organizations' foreign trade. You must price your goods more competitively on foreign markets. You can achieve this by increasing production and improving the quality of products and not by raising prices, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in conclusion.

Speaks in Djakovica

LD192141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Djakovica, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- On the second day of his visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited Prizren and Djakovica. In Prizren, Veselin Djuranovic, together with Branko Pesic, vice president of the Serbian Presidency; Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and accompanied by Nebih Qasi, president of the Kosovo Presidency, met with municipal leaders who acquainted him with the economic and political situation and with the development of the commune. Djuranovic wanted to know how the process of pooling labor and resources was proceeding, and in this context he observed that the Prizren collectives, too, must demonstrate more of their own initiative in the joint pooling and building of capacities with organizations in the rest of the country. He also observed that in the future much greater account should be taken in planning the natural increase in the population, which is very high in Kosovo. Everywhere in the world, Djuranovic said, the birth rate is directed and planned, while in our country the situation is the other way around; the birth rate is falling in the developed areas and growing in underdeveloped areas.

The visitors then paid a short visit to Landovica where Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, laid a wreath at the monument to the People's Heroes Boro Vukmirovic and Ramiz Sadiku.

While in the municipality of Djakovica, Djuranovic, Pesic, Zemljarić, and Qasi first toured the electrical motor factory, which employs 700 workers and produces over 1 million electrical motors per year for washing machines, compressors, and industry.

Veselin Djuranovic praised the development plan of the electrical motor factory and the constant efforts and struggle for high quality and the use of internal reserves. This must be the basic orientation of all producers in the country in order for them to venture onto the world market, he said, afterwards expressing satisfaction that the pooling of labor and resources is also receiving its rightful place here.

We shall soon adopt plans for the next medium-term period in which relations between the developed and underdeveloped environments of the country will also be on the agenda. The entire development concept must, in fact, be based on pooling labor and resources in both environments with clearly defined economic interests, Djuranovic said.

Speaking about the political situation, the hosts said that it is stable and this is reflected in the restoration of intranational trust. It was also said, however, that the enemy continues to operate through Albanian nationalism and irredentism mainly by words and he is finding greater inspiration and support for this in propaganda from Albania.

Speaking to the political and economic leadership of the Djakovica municipality, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, first said that it is a good thing that the economy of this municipality has succeeded in finishing the last business year without losses and this shows that efforts were made and deliberate action waged here in implementing economic stabilization.

Such examples are of exceptional significance for us because it is well known that one of the hotbeds of our economic crisis is enterprises operating at a loss. Our problem is how to resolve this.

We can try to liquidate one type of production because we cannot quickly reorient ourselves to another, and even less can we try to lay off workers. So far, as is known, we have not found a cure, but in our Long-Term Economic Stabilization program we have unanimously opted for carefully examining which production has prospects and for encouraging and placing such production on a sound basis. A type of production which has no prospects for recovery should be abandoned because for a long time such production has cost us dearly. Hence, a turnabout in this sphere is necessary, and the sooner we do it the sooner we shall emerge from the crisis.

Veselin Djuranovic went on to endorse and praise the orientation of the Djakovica municipality toward intensive agricultural development. In this context, the aim is to achieve high income, which gives people incentive to engage in this production. However, he said, I do not believe that we shall make great development moves in this sphere if we do not ensure old-age and social insurance to individual agricultural producers. Of course, this can be achieved only by realizing a higher income in this sphere from which the farmer will be able to satisfy all his needs, including this one.

It is a particularly good thing that 60 percent of the collectives in your municipality maintain cooperation with organizations of associated labor throughout the country. But, efforts should be made to establish higher quality income-based relations in this sphere and for relations of buying and selling to be overcome at all costs. I would like to point out to you the need for reducing overheads. You have a good example in the electrical motor factory, where the ratio of production and nonproduction workers has been raised from 1:1 to 4:1 to the benefit of producers.

It is well known, Djuranovic went on, that in the country intensive preparations to adopt the next medium-term plan of development are in progress.

I would like to say that in these preparations and talks on this subject particular attention is being paid to development of the underdeveloped areas in our country -- and in particular to the least developed, Kosovo, which has not succeeded in this period to reduce the gap in the level of development compared to the country's average. The speedier development of Kosovo in the next 5 years is a strategic aim and particular attention will be paid to it. Of course, not only will enormous resources be needed for this but the structure of the economy, the attitude toward social resources, as well as our entire attitude toward work, investments, and all elements of business activity will also have to be changed more speedily and more qualitatively. I would like to stress once again that Kosovo will have absolute priority in the development in the coming period, Djuranovic said.

The president of the Yugoslav Presidency then said that the responsibility of the LC and of all subjective forces of Kosovo in the struggle against all negative phenomena is a great one, but of particular importance is the struggle against everything which the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists has left as a legacy.

It is clear that in this struggle we are scoring good results but our offensive is necessary because we have been on the defensive for a long time. Throughout the country, nationalistic forces who do not wish our community well are emerging. Therefore, the LCY and all progressive forces of our society must more than they have done develop their ideopolitical action because it is clear that with repressive measures alone, measures which are, of course, necessary against all those extremist individuals and groups, we cannot completely win this battle. You have set the best example, Djuranovic said at the end of his speech, when you put the working man and the working class, which has sensed the danger most and which has, therefore, opposed it resolutely, at the center of the battle.

At the end of his 2-day visit to Kosovo, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, visited the Istok municipality. In the talks with the municipal political and economic aktiv -- which were also attended by Branko Pesic, vice president of the Serbian Presidency; Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; as well as top-ranking leaders of the province Nebih Qasi, Svetislav Dolasevic, Nedjo Borkovic, and others -- it was stated that Istok is one of the least developed municipalities in the underdeveloped part of Kosovo, in which there are only two industrial plants, a health organization, and an agricultural organization.

The political situation in this environment has not been fully stabilized despite the activity waged by the LC and progressive forces.

Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue to write slogans and distribute hostile leaflets, trying to cause excesses and keep the situation complex through idleness and negligence. The consequence of this as well as the impossibility of finding jobs quickly can be seen in the continued explicit emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Last year 13 families with 46 members as well as 180 individuals left Istok. This process continues; people are secretly building houses outside Kosovo. Among those leaving are peasants, but they are primarily young people. The wish to return home has been expressed by the emigrating Serbs and Montenegrins. Twenty individuals returned last year. All those who might want to return, however, make jobs a condition of their return and in this respect this environment cannot accommodate them.

Summing up the impressions he had gained during his 2-day visit to Kovoso, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that they were favorable, particularly in some sectors of social action. First, he observed, there has been a revival of industrial production in the province, this being exceptionally significant because for a long time it has been stagnating.

He expressed satisfaction about the collectives he had visited carrying out qualitative processes of production, about the capacities being used to the maximum, and about the business activity being increasingly efficient.

This shows, Djuranovic stressed, that the orientation of the working people in these organizations is also persisting with implementation of the tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

We have seen that the pooling of labor and resources has become more dynamic. Of course, we cannot be entirely satisfied with this process, but it is exceptionally significant for us that a large number of collectives see their own prospects of development precisely in the pooling as the strategic orientation in all of Yugoslavia. This course should be continued and be made more incisive in the qualitative and quantitative sense because it is only through the pooling of labor and resources that we can tap all the potentials of our economy has at its disposal.

Djuranovic noted that the province in its further development will continue to have big problems that will last for some time. The first problem is how to reorient the economy and change its heavy industry structure, which has been necessary since the economy was set up, but which is now a burden because the economy does not employ many people and requires large investments. Attempts should be made to shorten the period of economic reorientation and the change in the economic structure as much as possible.

Djuranovic also stressed that it is obvious that the struggle of the Kosovo LC for political stabilization and to overcome the consequences of the counterrevolution has gained momentum and that significant results have been achieved in this sphere. It is also significant that people are readily embarking on the struggle to eliminate these consequences and that most of the people in the work collectives we visited understand that the struggle against the irredentists is their only path to prosperity and development in Socialist Yugoslavia. The minor details we have observed, such as the knowledge that people are working to create conditions for the return of Serbs and Montenegrins who had left Kosovo and wish to return, impress us, Djuranovic said.

Of course, it cannot be said that there are no problems. They exist and will last for a long time because the enemy indoctrination through Albanian nationalism and irredentism took place for a long time. But, the results achieved represent a significant basis for our speedier action in this sphere.

Under conditions of an economic crisis, he added, there is space for activity by all nationalities. The essential point of departure for our action is that we must unite in the struggle against all nationalisms. We must create a united front of the ideological struggle and thus curb all these destructive forces, Djuranovic said and agreed with the views that a section of public media, in particular of the illustrated entertainment media, only see bad things in Kosovo. Comrades who have pointed this out are right because a constant battle is being waged here for the progress of socialist forces and for the restriction of irredentists.

One of the major social issues in the country, Veselin Djuranovic stressed, is the efficiency of all state organs. We are at the stage of decentralization that is essentially progressive, but we also face the other side of the coin, that is, the activity by uncontrolled forces and liberalism which has gone beyond the limit. These have made for the emergence of various illegal actions, usurpation of social property, tax evasion, and other negative phenomena, all of which lead to the conclusion that the organs empowered to prevent this are not efficient.

Improvement of the country's political situation depends to a large extent precisely on the efficient performance of these organs.

The functioning of the state, which stems from the law, is not only contrary to self-management but is also in the service of its further development and in the interest of the working class and the constitutional orientations. It is, therefore, of exceptionally major significance that we must not allow the functions of the state to continue to be weakened by those which it should have [as received]. The state can, in the constitutional sense, not be equated with etatism or with its restoration, Djuranovic said, dealing in particular with social and political control and the role delegate assemblies play in supervising how the laws, measures, and decisions are implemented. We have weakened political and social control. It has become formalized, and this is reflected in formal assessment of the way our organs of power work.

But, Djuranovic stressed, we cannot look for a way out of the economic crisis by strengthening the administrative measures. The recipes offered by those forces in the country who think we should resolve the economic crisis in this way are wrong. We must look for a way out of the crisis in the other sense -- through the creation of broader space for the consolidation of self-management, through better work, through the application of knowledge, and through creative commitment. The fact that we have been beset with many problems in the past few years is not the fault of self-management but rather because we have not developed it enough for it to take on its real function. In spite of all the problems, we have the forces to overcome them. The all-party debate held in connection with the 13th and the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee created a new social situation. It can be said that this new social situation has led us out of a crisis inside the party and created a political platform for the activity that should follow after the 13th LCY Congress. The party has emerged from lethargy, and fresh opportunities have been opened up to resolve problems and gradually to sum up the debates on individual outstanding issues. Now every issue and every problem should be resolved one by one, Veselin Djuranovic said at the end of his visit to Kosovo in his talks with the leadership of the Istok municipality.

Kosovo Problems Discussed

LD191109 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 18 Apr (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president; Branko Pesic, vice president of the Serbian SR Presidency; and Janez Zemljarić, Federal Executive Council vice president, are visiting the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province.

Veselin Djuranovic attended an expanded session of the Presidency of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province at which Nebih Qasi, president of the Presidency of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province; Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the LC Provincial Committee; and Nedjo Borkovic, Kosovo Executive Council president spoke of the economic and political security situation, of the province's development preoccupations, and of the relations and constitutional position of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province.

The economic situation in Kosovo as a whole, Nebih Qasi noted, is weighed down by many problems but is also marked by the working people and citizens' efforts to overcome them. The province's economy ended the last business year with a 7.3 percent increase in industrial production and by overfulfilling the plan 0.3 percent. This is an exceptional success following many years of stagnation. Labor productivity increased roughly 0.56 percent, while the positive trends in production also continue in the first quarter of this year when it exceeded the plan by 1.1 percent. Good results were also recorded in exports at the beginning of the year. Exports totaling 61,100,100 dollars were realized, an increase of 21.5 percent, while at the same time goods totaling 56.9 million dollars were imported.

The coverage of imports by exports amounts to 107.4 percent.

Nebih Qasi emphasized the decline in the living standard and noted the unemployment problem, which is one of Kosovo's most pronounced problems. He said the province's total debt is 1.224 billion dollars, of which the principal is 866 million and the interest 358 million dollars. The Kosovo economy is to repay a 288 million dollar debt this year.

There were also exhaustive talks on the political security situation and on the problem of Serbian and Montenegrin emigration. Nebih Qasi, as well as other participants in the talks, noted that with the activity of all of society's subjects, significant results have been noted in the past 4 years in overcoming the consequences of the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 and that the situation is now essentially better and more stable compared to earlier periods. The ability and maturity of sociopolitical organizations and other organs has also increased; leaderships are now considerably more capable of resolving all specific issues of not only the political battle against nationalism and irredentism but all others as well. The LC and other socialist forces have developed a broad activity in exposing the true background and content of nationalist and irredentist activity, in particular of the most reactionary hostile slogans "Kosovo -- republic," and "Ethnically pure Kosovo."

Now, Nebih Qasi said, we have no additional phenomena capable of disrupting the province's current stable situation. In this way maneuvering room for the enemy forces' activities has been considerably narrowed, as have the possibilities for the Albanian nationalists and irredentists to organize themselves and carry out actions of broader dimensions. This was clearly confirmed by this year's visit and seeing off of the youth relay race baton.

No security excesses have been recorded and there have also been less hostile slogans than last year.

It was stated, however, that the Albanian nationalists and irredentists' activities are still present through the writing of slogans, the distribution of leaflets, and anonymous letters. Underground activity is continuing, and within this context the remnants of enemy groups are attempting to link up. There are also cases of new groups being formed. All of their aspirations are directed at maintaining activities and linking up with extremist emigres in the West.

It was noted that in ending the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province, certain results have been achieved; but the fact that this process is still continuing demands concrete actions to both improve relations and resolve the accumulated economic difficulties, in particular in providing possibilities for greater employment.

Nebih Qasi devoted a part of his report to some issues concerning implementation of the Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province's constitutional position and to achieving unity and fellowship in the Serbian SR. He pointed out that some of the province's organs and organizations had in the past period helped promote unity and fellowship in Serbia on the foundation of self-management but that one cannot be satisfied with what has been achieved.

Qasi said the activities in regulating the relations and issues of the laws which are applied uniformly throughout Serbia has also been intensified in the past 4 years. On the basis of Article 300 of the Serbian Constitution, 44 laws have been passed which either in their entirety or with regard to some of their provisions are applied throughout Serbia. With these laws, in fact, nearly all questions and relations regulated on a uniform basis have been settled, leaving only a very small number of questions that must be regulated.

However, Qasi added that in the process of implementing unity and fellowship in Serbia, some problems and inconsistencies remain and they encumber the situation as a whole, while they have also acquired a political dimension in many of their aspects. In the work done thus far to prepare and adopt some laws, tendencies to more broadly interpret constitutional provisions, which regulate relations and questions in Serbia on uniform foundations -- with respect to expanding constitutional powers of individual republican organs, and even tendencies of revising the entire legislation which have become manifest -- thus call into question the position of socialist autonomous provinces as determined by the Constitution.

Taking part in the talks, Janez Zemljarić, Federal Executive Council vice president, praised the Kosovo economy's production results for last year and at the beginning of this year, and pointed out that exports are the province's strategic task. Speaking of some of the province's outstanding economic problems, he said, that Kosovo's budget is one of the outstanding problems demanding the most urgent solution.

Taking part in the talks, Veselin Djuranović, SFRY Presidency president, initially recalled that it had been agreed by the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee to strengthen cooperation with the leaderships of the republics and provinces to ensure joint activities and joint agreement with regard to the crucial and burning questions our country is facing.

"We believe this greatly benefits both sides and will contribute not only to better understanding of the country's overall situation, but also to a better understanding of the specific quality of economic movements and the country's political situation. The country's political situation also demands a greater joint activity of all subjective factors and at all levels. Also necessary today is the interdependence of all the actions and their synchronization, as one of the stabilizing elements in the struggle to resolve the problems we are facing today."

Judging that the economic situation in particular was not favorable at the beginning of the year, both with regard to production and exports and prices, Veselin Djuranović said this demands increased responsibility and activity on everyone's part in keeping with the role which all social, state, and political factors have in society. He also noted that there are positive signs of increased production in March and April, but warned that all of these signs cannot mean the stabilization of positive economic tendencies.

"We must make up for this lagging behind in the first part of the year and strive to achieve the aims set for this year concerning the policy of social development in both production and exports.

"Now is the decisive moment in many respects to mobilize all of the forces in both associated labor and in state and political organizations to concentrate them on implementing tasks in the production and export fields. This is an overriding condition for the stabilization of economic movements and, I would also say, one of the essential conditions for political stabilization. Only in these conditions can we make a step forward in implementing other tasks, namely, halting the growth of inflation and the realistic fall in incomes. The tendencies of the decline in production and the growth of inflation, characteristic of the beginning of the year, are most dangerous for our development and we must achieve what is envisioned by this year's development policy and not allow stagnation. We must not deceive ourselves that we can make up for this unfavorable start so easily. The need is all the greater to organize ourselves better, work more efficiently, concentrate on what is crucial, and not stretch out the initial action in the main part of the struggle for economic stabilization to the extent that we do not achieve the key results -- greater production and exports, halting inflation, and ending the decline in real income. These are the most important and most direct tasks for the entire country and we must put them at the center of attention of social action.

"I also believe it will not be helpful to proceed from a conviction that we can find a solution either by means of economic policy measures or by means of measures and action of social subjects. We must consistently implement the economic policy measures but simultaneously create certain social assumptions and a political climate for the realization of the economic policy measures by means of the action of subjective factors. We all must turn to these joint interests and key tasks which presently are the joint interests of all the republics and provinces. We must not compromise now with any one-sided interest or another. We must, proceeding from the basic orientations of the economic stabilization program and bearing in mind the assessment of our economic and political situation, clearly define what is of utmost importance at this moment, specifically, the joint interest of the country, in other words, of all the republics and provinces, and concentrate on this.

"In this context two things are of particular importance for our country. It is well known that today, as well as during the next several years, we will not have many resources for development after disposal nor sufficient accumulation. Stressing this, I do not only have the situation in Kosovo in mind, but that of the country as a whole. I am saying this because we have great responsibilities in repaying external debts, because there has been stagnation in production for 2 years, and our economy's financial situation is rather unsettled. Looking at it on the whole, the resources for development are not sufficient. They are considerably less than several years ago.

"Therefore we must not behave with particular responsibility when making use of the available accumulation and when directing it toward the rational utilization of investments from the viewpoint of those bitter lessons we learned in the previous period of our development, in which, with the broad front of investments and without a sufficient material basis, we embarked upon development with all the elements of an extensive development and with all the dubiousness regarding efficiency and profitability of investments. We must make maximum efforts in the country as a whole to direct the existing available accumulation there so we can escape from our economic crisis. And this can be achieved by developing production that can speedily and efficiently provide maximum income and results in the field of export. The available resources must be used where they can provide a speedy income, shorten the duration of investments, and achieve tangible results as soon as possible.

When I speak of this question, I see great possibilities for overcoming autarchy, the phenomena and practice of the territorialization of resources, for the greater linking of the organizations of associated labor, the division of labor, and the specialization of joint export programs. This applies to every republic, province, municipality, and work organization. They must all compile a realistic financial balance sheet and a material balance sheet so that we can see what we have at our disposal in order to establish the country's development policy for several years into the future. We must make an account of all these relations at all levels, and build the development policy upon that, proceeding from the orientation given by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It is clear that this is important for eliminating disagreements which are present whenever we have fictitious accounts, quite a number of unknown quantities of outstanding questions, Djuranovic said.

Dwelling on the situation in Kosovo, he stressed that it was very good that the province's production and economic activity had revived last year and at the beginning of this one. This is an important fact from both the political and economic standpoints. This shows in the first place that the Kosovo economy's potentials are such that one can embark upon the revival of production and export. This also indicates that the efforts of Kosovo subjective forces have more definite results with regard to these important questions.

It is absolutely certain that the main task of Kosovo's social forces is to maintain precisely this tendency of increasing production and exports.

This also must be the central point of the social action and of the action by all organizations of associated labor and of all social and political organs. This is all the more so because there has been a period when Kosovo's industrial production considerably stagnated and hence the need to maintain this positive course and to make it a lasting one. There are major issues which must be the subject of Kosovo's leading and subjective forces. The first question is the situation of the economy, because if it does provide the possibility to enliven production and exports, then we must concentrate on eliminating the existing economic problems in order that it might yield greater results. All the bottlenecks must be (?eliminated) and the reserves established so that they might create more favorable material conditions for greater production and exports for the working class and workers in these organizations and that so that this might assume a more lasting character.

Djuranovic advocated speedier changes in Kosovo's existing economic structure and the determination of the time in which this will be accomplished.

The ways leading to these changes must be defined in particular. This program of changes in the Kosovo economic structure can be carried out through joint efforts of the province's economy and of associated labor of the country as a whole: specifically, by linking up, by the division of labor, and by specialization. The basic criterion is pooling of labor and resources and finding joint benefits, and in this one must be resolute. Together with pooling of labor and resources and joint programs, it is also necessary that specialized cadres come to Kosovo who will immediately translate projects into reality and contribute to the most efficient completion and operation of these projects.

Djuranovic noted that it was entirely obvious from many elements that Kosovo's political situation is marked by the trend of constant improvement. Within this context he agreed that this situation should not be compared with 1981 but with any other preceding year. A constant improvement in intranational relations and the narrowing of the room for irredenta activity as well as the constant consolidation of progressive forces in their struggle against nationalism and irredentism has also been observed.

We must closely link this struggle, Djuranovic said, with the struggle against nationalism throughout the country. We must build a united front of the struggle against all forms of nationalism. As regards Kosovo, the LCY Central Committee political platform on Kosovo must continue to be a lasting aim and we must oppose the tendency of creating some type of new platform because the value of the political platform is a lasting and binding one for the whole country.

Dealing with the problem of the Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, Djuranovic recalled that the SFRY Presidency recently discussed the situation in the province and noted, along with the assessment of the situation changing for the better, that despite this, the problem of emigration existed and that halting it is one of the most important political tasks of Kosovo's subjective forces.

As the political and economic situation becomes more favorable, so too will the action to halt emigration become more efficient, Djuranovic said. The SFRY Presidency also bears the very pronounced responsibility for greater activity to bring back those who have emigrated and who wish to come to Kosovo. For this purpose there must be an organized action not only in Kosovo, but by the whole of the country, Djuranovic said.

Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Pesic, and Janez Zemljarić then visited the Feronikal mine and smelting plant in Glogovac, where they were acquainted with the topical economic situation at this Kosovo plant. Briefing them on this, Jusuf Zejnulahu, Feronikal's director, stressed that this collective has had a good start with ferronickel production and that this production is proceeding without any stagnation. This is also shown by the fact that thus far 7,720 metric tons of ferronickel ore has been produced, that is, 1,200 metric tons of nickel, and that considerable amounts of coke and power have been saved. Jusuf Zejnulahu then recalled the shortage in mazout [heating oil] and the great obligation of repaying credits and the interest falling due and payment of differences in the exchange rate. At the end of his speech he said that the final completion of this industrial project is expected to take place next month and that despite all difficulties and certain doubts it has confirmed its economic justification.

Taking part in the talks, Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, stressed the responsibility of employees, in particular of leading figures, for the timely completion of the project as well as for the implementation of an adequate self-managing organization of work. In this work organization, Djuranovic stressed, one must proceed from the experiences gained so far and avoid fragmentation and splitting up and ensure the unity of the technological process. He also pointed out the need to increase production and working and technological discipline and to better use the existing capacities.

After touring and holding talks at the Feronikal, Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Pesic, and Janez Zemljarić toured the tube plant in Urosevac this evening.

At the conclusion of the first day of their visit to Kosovo, Veselin Djuranovic, Branko Pesic, and Janez Zemljarić toured, in the company of Nebih Qasi, the tube factory and the new heat exchanger factory in Urosevac and talked with the leaderships of these collectives and of the municipality about production conditions and about this environment's economic-political situation. It was stated that the tube factory, despite failures with regard to the plan, had a 40 percent higher production last year and that it was 83 percent higher in the first three months of the year than the corresponding period in 1984.

It was also stated that the political situation was becoming increasingly stable but that the enemy continued to operate from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which, together with the lack of employment opportunity, was most responsible for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Last year, 150 persons left the municipality, while 28 returned. What is encouraging is that 170 Serbs and Montenegrins have voiced the demand to return.

Taking part in the talks, Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, first expressed satisfaction at the good production and export orientation of the tube factory and of the Urosevac economy in general. He noted that it was Turkey, and the Middle East in general, which was not sufficiently represented in Yugoslav exports. If there are good production results and increases in income then one must also remember to provide more incentives for workers. They must feel this, in particular, if personal incomes are linked with good work results. But, at the same time, more should be set aside for accumulation. It is a very good thing, Djuranovic added, that special stress is being laid in Urosevac on the development of agriculture. Greater emphasis must be laid on the development of this branch, in particular in the individual [private] sector, and on the activation of all potentials of agriculture in municipalities, the province, and the country as a whole. The development of agriculture is among the priorities, while the agrarian policy, which we have basically defined, must be elaborated in precise terms. We must eliminate the concept that socialism only represents industrialization and must search for lessons in the past when we had underrated agriculture for a long time.

All of us must orient ourselves to food production so that we might free ourselves of imports and ensure foreign exchange through such production, Djuranovic said.

SLOVENE LC CC MEETS ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ISSUES

LD191922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- During the crucial periods of its development the LC has always proceeded from self-critical and sociocritical assessments which served as a basis for establishing the paths of further social development. Miha Ravnik, Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium secretary, stated this in his introductory report at the 14th session of the Slovenian LC Central Committee which opened in Ljubljana today. The session will focus on the tasks facing the LC in the aftermath of the 16th LCY Central Committee session.

Miha Ravnik said that the conclusions adopted at the session are a significant mainstay in the struggle by the LC and all subjective forces for change in social relations, particularly those which have caused disunity and mistrust among Communists and society in general. This struggle will be long and hard. Its outcome depends on the LC's ability to mobilize its membership and working people, all organized socialist subjective forces, and the institutions of the political system at all levels for carrying out their tasks.

In their activity, Ravnik said, Communists must concentrate on the central socioeconomic and ideological issues, on the vital problems confronting working people, on the problems of prospects and the strategic orientation of our economy and social progress, as well as on the solving of current problems and contradictions. He warned that in all this cadres represent an exceptionally significant factor. This applies to cadres in both LC leaderships at all levels and to cadres in society as well. He came out in favor of firm support for the motivation of capable and self-management oriented cadres and for the process of cadre changes which should include young people.

Speaking about the current socioeconomic situation, Miha Ravnik noted that the SLOVENE LC Central Committee's delegates in the republican assembly supported the orientation towards higher growth in social product, as set out by this year's resolution. Basic LC organizations of associated labor must create opportunities for finding and launching initiatives to increase production and exports and to reduce expenditure.

Speaking about inflation as an indicator of accumulated weaknesses and contradictions in social reproduction, Ravnik said that we must not give way to the existing trend whereby shortcomings in work and in the use of social means are placed as a burden on other working people and citizens. Inflation cannot be eliminated by administrative measures or by deviating from the basic economic directions as established by stabilization policy.

Speaking about the difficult situation affecting some social activities, Ravnik said that in the LC's view solutions should be searched for in self-managing interest communities and other social factors; these solutions must guarantee development and progress.

In his introductory report Ravnik also stressed that in the present overall situation attention should be paid to future and that the destructive pressures by the present economic conditions should be eliminated. There is only one way of development and that implies qualitative and creative work on the basis of the already available and new knowledge and changes in society. In the period to come, Ravnik warned, workers-Communists will be increasingly confronted by pressures from those forces and individuals which resist change and who strive to retain their acquired social and economic positions.

Resistance to establishing workers in basic organizations of associated labor as the factors in the control of social means and social reproduction stems from the views nurtured by the ideological proponents of this resistance that as long as subjective socialist forces remain disunited and inefficient there is the chance of earning income outside work. The struggle for the workers' constitutional position within basic organizations of associated labor continues to be a class struggle, Ravnik stressed.

The economic circumstances, Ravnik went on, made the issues of the activity, efficiency, and development of the political system topical in the past. Some deliberations about the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program not being possible without changes in the constitutional concept of the political system are gradually changing into a uniform assessment that this is not possible without significant changes in practice and in the efficiency of the political system as well as in its ability to eliminate deformations in it. Despite this, it is significant for the LC to reject proposals and reasons which underrate or neglect the influence of the political system on the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

The economic crisis is not the consequence of the constitutional concept of the political system, as some have it, but above all of not implementing the fundamental conditions to consolidate the constitutional role of associated workers in the socioeconomic and political system.

In the processes of Communists' political activity we must take into greater consideration the mobilizing force of public information media, Ravnik went on, which form the consciousness of the working people to a large extent. We must constantly struggle for the ideological orientation of public media, because this is not something that comes of itself.

Subjective socialist forces must devote to the state of social consciousness constant and greater attention than up to now, the speaker said. We must link to a greater extent the struggle with unacceptable ideological tendencies with appropriate orientations and elimination of their causes because they cannot be eliminated through simply administrative measures. Ideological activity in this sense we believe to be one of the ways of the further democratization of social relations and this again is directly linked with the affirmation of the socialist self-managing production relations and the role and position of workers.

The struggle with the phenomena of nationalism, with malicious interpretations of the revolutionary road transversed so far, and of the role and nature of the communist party, that is of the LC, with reinterpretations and intentional distortion of the history of the Slovene and all other Yugoslav peoples, as well as with all other unacceptable political tendencies, represents a topical and significant task of all subjective forces, above all of the Socialist Alliance and the LC, as the leading ideological force of the working class and of socialist self-management. This is no short-term task, Ravnik stressed, particularly if we take into consideration that neoconservative views of Marxism, of socialism as a world process, and of the role and position of workers in the production process and in the process of political decisionmaking are strengthening in the world.

In the struggle with antisocialist and antiself-managing tendencies we must point out their anachronistic essence and incompatibility with the ideological essence of socialist self-management and of its further development. All socialist subjective forces are responsible for this development to the masses and in particular to the working class.

Speaking about the preparations for the LC congresses, Miha Ravnik also dealt with the issues linked with the changes in the statute.

We cannot accept the proposals according to which some of the fundamental provisions of the organizational standards of the LC should be changed without substantiated analyses and a profound debate. We must above all resist a normativist approach and illusions that in changing the statutory norms we are changing the actual relations in the LC.

The normalization of foreign liquidity and stabilization of internal economic circumstances, in particular of the supply and demand and in the sphere of prices, are particularly significant for our socioeconomic position, Stefan Korosec said in the debate. Despite all attempts to unite the views of these issues in Yugoslavia, there are differences in assessments as to how many tasks have been carried out in the first stage of the stabilization programme and what the results achieved make it possible for us.

One of the basic problems is certainly the increase in inflation that all of us feel, Joze Smole said in the debate. "We cannot overlook the fact that in Western Europe inflation amounts to some 5 percent and that neighboring Italy has reduced its inflation from 14 to 9 percent. People justifiably ask what has happened to our anti-inflation program. A lot can be achieved by work organizations but at the Yugoslav level, nevertheless, a clear and uniform anti-inflation program is missing, because work organizations cannot be constantly told to fight inflation and that they too must bear part of the responsibility for such inflation, if at the same time a clear anti-inflation program has not been devised, and about which constant debates are held but which somehow have not materialized," Smole said.

Smole also spoke about the situation among Ljubljana students. Grants should be increased. A way should also be found to do away with negative differences in student hostels, at the student center and such like. All this, Smole said, are justified demands by students, but on the other hand, it is impossible to take into consideration some demagogical approaches in their demands. Some students boycott the payment of lodging and food, and against similar actions we should fight with efficient political action, Smole said.

PRISTINA LC VIEWS 'ENEMY' ACTIVITY, EMIGRATION

LD230558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Pristina, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- The assessment was made at today's session of the municipal committee of the LC of Pristina that visible results had been attained in uprooting and curbing the enemy activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists and that the process of ideopolitical differentiation was underway. Despite that, it was said, enemy activity had not been curbed completely. Albanian nationalists and irredentists are still in evidence, although to a lesser degree; they paint slogans, distribute pamphlets and introduce fear and insecurity among the members of Serb and Montenegrin nationalities. Moreover, Serb and Montenegrin nationalists with destructive criticism attack our system and the policy of national equality "by inserting a feeling of futility as regards the further development of our society." In intranational relations, previously present shortcomings are by and large being removed. Intranational confidence is gaining strength and the people associate more with each other on a person-to-person basis. It was mentioned, however, that there still were cases of intranational conflicts which happen mostly in the field of property-legal relations, infliction of field crop damage, and disagreements relative to the purchase and sale of real estate.

Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins was mentioned as being a complex problem with which the LC and other subjective forces are wrestling daily. This process is still present although to a much smaller degree. It is particularly encouraging, it was said at the session, that during the first months of this year 85 individuals had returned who in the meantime had found employment.

This shows that the so-called Pristina program for the return of the Serbs and Montenegrins is getting the support of everyone and that as a result the arrival and employment of the same number of people is planned for the ensuing 3-month period.

The political-security situation at the university was said to be favorable, although it was noted that there was still covert enemy activity in individual faculties. In the context of the overall situation at the university, it was stressed that scholarly work, despite certain results, was still accompanied by some shortcomings. Apart from the fact that it is divorced from the requirements of associated labor and current requirements, many scholarly works are permeated with historicism and are devoid of ideological and scientific messages and values.

Taking part in the work of the session, Svetislav Dolasevic, Kosovo LC Committee president, said that when assessing the political and security situation, global assessments must be avoided and the situation analyzed more closely and in a more concrete way. He advocated a similar assessment also as far as emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo was concerned, stressing that every individual departure had to be examined. Dolasevic remarked that some stands of the Kosovo LC Committee Presidium regarding the measures and actions to stop emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins were not being carried out in full. This, in his view, refers especially to the stand that any LC member who without reason decides to emigrate from Kosovo should be called to account politically for his action.

At the end of the session, during which the report on the 1 year of work of the committee was adopted, Dr Ragip Halili was elected the new president of the Pristina Municipal LC committee.

USTASHA TERRORIST TRIAL RESUMES; WITNESS CALLED

LD192042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The trial of Ustasha terrorists accused of enemy propaganda and terrorist activity against the SFRY and our citizens was resumed today before the Varazdin District Court Grand Council chaired by Alojzije Simun. The trial resumed with the presentation of evidence, reading of the investigation protocol and the reconstruction of terrorist and other enemy actions, and the reading of propaganda and other material.

The first witness was also heard. This was the terrorist Ivo Tubanovic (36) from Djakovacki Selci, who had planted explosive devices and who was recently sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment by the Osijek District Court.

Ivo Tubanovic, as a witness, told in his statement how he got to know the first accused Stejepan Deglin, who was also godfather to his child, and how Deglin had taught him and his relative Petar Tubanovic to handle the devices which he had been planting in our country.

Thus in 1983, he planted three devices in Vinkovci and in Slavonski Brod, two of which exploded, inflicting considerable material damage but causing no casualties because, as it happened, no people were around when the explosions occurred.

Tubanovic said today that he had never been a member of any Ustasha organization and that he had learned about their existence only from leaflets.

From leaflets he learned about the National Council of Croatia, the Movement for Croatian Statehood and the Croatia Militant Society, one of the leaders of which in charge of propaganda and terrorist actions was Stjepan Deglin.

He also said that the leaflets had been distributed in front of the Croatian Catholic mission in Stuttgart, where he had been taking his child for religious instruction and where he had frequently met Deglin.

Here he also saw Ivica Sumaher, one of the main officials of the Ustasha organisations in the FRG. Tubanovic also said that Deglin ordered him to plant explosive devices next to the window of a large shop in Vinkovci and at the gas station in Slavonski Brod, near the Brotherhood and Unity Highway, in order to achieve the greatest propaganda effect for the Ustasha organizations.

After Tubanovic gave evidence, the trial was suspended and will be resumed on Monday with other witnesses.

Proceedings Continue

LD222000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Varazdin, 22 Apr (TANJUG) -- After 9 days of hearings, the proceedings ended today in the trial of a group of Ustasha terrorists led by Stjepan Deglin Jr charged with criminal acts against the people and the state.

Twelve witnesses have been heard while investigation statements were read for eight witnesses who did not appear in person. This part of the trial also confirmed the low motives and criminal antipeople's intents of Stjepan Deglin Jr, Danijel Matijasec, Stjepan Rep, and other defendants who with no consideration whatever planted explosive devices in public places, distributed antipeople propaganda material which extolled the plans of fascist emigre organizations in their struggle against our socialist self-management community, painted nationalistic slogans in public places, organized a network of saboteurs in the SR of Croatia, and so on.

Among the witnesses were some young people aged 17 to 20 whom the defendants had tried to drag into their dirty work, but did not succeed in doing so. Witnesses included Bara Deglin, mother of defendants Stjepan Deglin, Verica Fickolec, and Marija Razum, although she had been told by the judge that according to rules she did not have to be a witness. She said that she did not know about the antipeople's activity of her children and the others. However, she had found explosive devices in (Krusna Reka) in the village of Visoko, which she buried, but later handed over to Deglin's accomplices.

At the end of the prosecution statement, the president of the tribunal asked defendant Stjepan Deglin how all these facts about his terrorist activity tallied with his statement that he did not wish the people to suffer, but he said: "It was my wish that there should be no human casualties. A man can die in the street as a result of a traffic accident, at home when his boiler blows up, and there could have been victims in my business too. If that had happened, I would have had severe pangs of conscience." Deglin tried to defend himself, but it was very unconvincing, especially when one knows that he had brought into our country 42 explosive devices, that his terrorist activity had just begun, and that it was bound to have a bloody end if he and his gang had not been captured in time.

The hearing will resume on Wednesday 24 April with the final speeches by the public prosecutor, defense counsel, and the defendants.

TWO JAILED FOR 'NATIONALIST EXCESSES' IN SPLIT

LD191715 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Split, 19 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Split District Court Council has sentenced Ciro Odriljina (23), an unemployed chemical engineer, and Ante Krnjaca (23), an unemployed chemical technician, both from Sinj, to 7 months in prison each, for the criminal act of damaging the SFRY's reputation and fomenting national intolerance. According to the indictment, on 17 October 1984 in front of an inn in Kosute they sang songs with nationalist content. They were accompanied by seven more young men who joined them in singing.

Odriljina and Krnjaca were previously sentenced by a Sinj magistrate to 40 days in prison for nationalist excess.

At the hearing, Odriljin said that he could not remember anything, since he was drunk at the time. Krnjaca admitted that they all sang nationalist songs, but that the whole group was under the influence of alcohol when it happened.

WRITERS' CONGRESS DEBATES 'CRISIS IN SOCIETY'

LD191948 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The Yugoslav Writer's Congress resumed its work in the afternoon. [Name indistinct] reports from the joint editorial board of Yugoslav radio station:

The crisis in society and the crisis of society, both economic and spiritual were two assessments often mentioned in today's debate at the Yugoslav Writers' Congress. These assessments were also present in this afternoon's debate as well as in yesterday's introductory report and papers. Writers believe that these are not subjects which they should not discuss, because that would mean that they are on the periphery of society, which some assert, and others oppose. There is truth in both of these views. However, this was not the only source of the polemic at the afternoon's debate of the congress. The first afternoon speech by Mladen Oljaca who spoke in critical terms about some parts of the speech by Kole Casule and Miodrag Bulatovic also had a polemical tone. Igor Torkar and [name indistinct] also did not agree with some parts of Miodrag Bulatovic's speech.

Goran Babic spoke about the so-called literary right which, in his view, is gaining momentum in our literary life, as is the reaction to the White Paper that was mentioned and criticized at the congress. Miodrag Bogicevic did not agree with some assessments and assertions by Goran Babic, in particular with those about the relations between literature and politics. In addition to these and some other polemical confrontations and views, we are singling out some speeches which had not been marked by such tones but dealt virtually exclusively with literature, its trends and its social evaluation.

Thus, Georgi Stardelov compared the basic preoccupations of the literature in the fifties and in the eighties. Just as 30 years ago literature rejected accepting taboo procedures, Stardelov stressed, so in the eighties, it refused to accept taboo themes, that is, it demystified them. Janos Banjai also believes that disagreements about literature arise when a literary work is categorized, instead of being interpreted from several angles, this being the nature of a literary work anyway. Tone Partljic advocated substantiated criticism instead of frequent hasty divisions and labeling. Let us add that a large Yugoslav literary evening will be held at the Serbian National Theater in Novi Sad this evening, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.